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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

Condition of cotton crop on May 25 was 71 per cent of normal or 2.6 points below 10-year average. The poor beginning was due to excessive rainfall, low temperatures, and lateness of season.

Cotton prices declined sharply, nearly all of the decline occurring on June 1, the day on which the crop condition report was issued. The condition report was slightly better than the trade as a whole had expected and sales of future contracts became heavy shortly after its issuance. The losses for the week in prices for future contracts on the two future exchanges ranged from 123 points to 157 points. The average price af spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined nearly 13/16¢ per lb. A better inquiry for cotton goods was reported.

Imports of flaxseed for the nine months ending March, 1923, were nearly as great as for the full calendar year, 1922, the bulk of the movement being from Argentina.

Retail prices of most field seeds were fairly steady in May, with a general trend upward. Seeds of late-sown forage crops made appreciable gains.

The acreage devoted to sugar cane is increasing in Louisiana. About 17 per cent of it will probably be needed for seed cane, and most of the remainder will be used for sugar.

The general price tendency of live stock at Chicago for the week ending June 2 was downward. Despite a holiday, the hog run established a new high weekly record for May. New low price levels resulted. Yearlings and lightweights predominated in cattle receipts and were sharply discounted in price. Fat lambs were mostly California and native spring lambs.

Feed markets were irregular and unsteady. The price trend was generally lower. Increased offerings of wheat feeds resulted in bran receding to the lowest level of the season. Oil meals were easier and in good supply. Corn feeds held fairly firm. Supplies were sufficient in all sections.

Grain prices suffer a sharp decline. Better crop prospects and lack of demand forces wheat prices to lower level. Movement of grain increased during the week under review. Demand for corn continues active and market displayed more strength than for wheat.

Butter markets gained strength during the week ending June 2 under fairly active demand for storage purposes. Reports from producing sections indicate that production is running lighter than last year at this time. Lateness of season is thought to be largely responsible. Imports included 1,000 boxes of New Zealand butter, 2,100 casks from Denmark, and small shipments from Ireland and the Baltic States. Purchase of some Holland butter was reported.

Cheese markets held about steady through the close of May. Dealers show a noticeable hesitancy in storing cheese and no active buying has begun. Quality is running good for the season with grass flavor showing in most of the receipts at primary markets. Pasture conditions in Wisconsin were reported unfavorable for best quality, as rains are needed badly.

Condensed milk production was influenced by the high prices for fluid milk and butter, and available stocks are relatively smaller than last year. Export demand is uncertain.

Watermelons have been in light supply because of the short crop of early melons in Florida. Shipments to June 2, inclusive, were little over 300 cars, compared with 4,200 to the same time a year ago. Florida's unprecedented total movement of 11,300 cars was the feature of last season. City prices of melons have been twice as high as last year's early ranges. With California cantaloupes rolling at the rate of 250 cars per day, market values closed lower. Strawberries also sold at comparatively low ranges, as the peak of the season's supply apparently was reached. Shipments of new potatoes increased 50 per cent during the week ending June 2; eastern stock could be bought at $4.50–$6.50 per barrel in consuming centers. The price tendency was downward for most fruits and vegetables.

The acreage of intermediate crop white potatoes is estimated to be considerably below that of 1922, with the decreases general except for Maryland.

Warmer weather during the week favorably affected corn in Central and Northern States and rather widespread improvement in this crop was reported. It was much too cool for warm weather crops in most sections west of the Rocky Mountains and it continued too wet in much of the Southeast. The weather was generally favorable for small-grain crops, particularly in the Great Plains area and the more northwestern States, where nearly all sections received generous rains.

Crop Reports

Condition of Cotton Crop Below Normal.

The cotton crop condition was 71.0% of a normal condition on May 25, according to the first report on this year's crop compared with 69.6% on May 25, 1922, 66.0% on May 25, 1921, 62.4% on May 25, 1920, and 73.6% as the average of the past 10 years on May 25.

Although the average condition of the cotton crop on May 25 was 2.6 points below the 10-year average for that date, the condition in North Carolina was 1 point above the 10-year average for that State, Florida 11 points above, Texas 4 points above, and California 5 points above. On the other hand, the condition in Missouri was 26 points below its 10-year average for May 25, Oklahoma 13 points below, Arkansas 10 points below, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana each 7 points below, Mississippi and Tennessee each 6 points below, Virginia 5 points below, and Alabama 3 points below.

Cotton is making a poor start this year due to excess of rainfall and low temperatures throughout the entire belt except portions of Texas, with frosts and freezes even in the month of May in many States. There is general complaint of wet fields, of cotton drowned out, seed rotting in the ground, and much need for replanting.

The weevil is generally present, but not in excessive numbers, although about as abundant as last year in Georgia. The season is reported from two to three weeks late and this, with the sodden condition of the soil and labor shortage in many States, is limiting replantings and intended late plantings.

The amount of fertilizer being used this year is materially greater than last year, but there is considerable complaint that much of the fertilizer is being lost through leaching.

The condition in Texas, 77 per cent, is considerably better than the very bad condition of 61 per cent last year and above the 10-year average of 73 per cent. While the season in Texas is late, the rainfall has not been excessive and recent scattered rains there were welcome. The crop is unusually free from weeds and grasses, it has been cultivated in most places, and chopping is progressing.

The spring revision places the acreage of cotton planted in 1922 and in cultivation at the end of June at 34,016,000 acres, compared with the low acreage of 31,678,000 acres in 1921 and the peak of cotton acreage, 37,458,000 acres, in 1913.

The revised figures for area of cotton picked in 1922 was 33,036,000 acres, compared with 30,509,000 acres in 1921, and 37,089,000 acres in 1913.

The average yield of lint cotton per acre picked in 1922 was 141.3 pounds, comparing with the very low average of 124.5 pounds in 1921, but much below the highest average of 209.2 pounds since 1909.

The planted and picked acreages of cotton, 1910 to 1922, the average yield of lint per acre, the total production, the average farm price per pound on December 1, and the total farm value of the lint are shown in an accompanying table.

Time of Issuance and Scope of July Crop Reports.

The United States Department of Agriculture will issue on Monday, July 2, at 12.30 p. m., eastern standard time, a report on the acreage of cotton this year and the condition of the cotton crop as of June 25.

On Monday, July 9, at 2.15 p. m., eastern standard time, the department will issue a summary of the acreage, condition on July 1, and forecast of production of corn, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice, flax, and tobacco; a report on the condition and forecast of production of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, apples, and peaches, and a report on the stocks of wheat on farms on July 1.

A supplemental report will be issued on Monday, July 9, at 2.15 p. m., eastern standard time, showing the condition on July 1 of the following crops: Timothy hay, clover hay, alfalfa hay, millet, pastures, grain sorghum, broom corn, sorghum cane for sirup, sugar beets, hops, peanuts, edible beans, lima beans, edible peas, cabbage, onions, grapes, pears, blackberries and raspberries, melons, oranges, lemons, pineapples, limes, grapefruit, cherries, apricots, prunes, figs, plums, olives, almonds, and walnuts. An index of general crop conditions on July 1 in each State will also be issued.

Condition of Cotton Crop May 25, with Comparisons, by States.

[100=normal condition.]

State	May 25.				
	10-year average.	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Virginia	84	71	77	91	79
North Carolina	76	70	65	84	77
South Carolina	71	68	58	67	64
Georgia	72	55	63	71	65
Florida	76	62	60	85	87
Alabama	73	58	57	80	70
Mississippi	76	65	60	75	70
Louisiana	75	72	57	70	68
Texas	73	60	71	61	77
Arkansas	76	61	70	76	66
Tennessee	76	60	69	79	70
Missouri	80	64	75	90	54
Oklahoma	76	70	74	67	63
California	88	86	75	84	93
Arizona	.....	80	84	81	92
All other	.....	63	95	73	90
United States total	73.6	62.4	66.0	69.6	71.0

REVISED ESTIMATES OF COTTON ACREAGE AND YIELD PER ACRE, 1922, BY STATES.

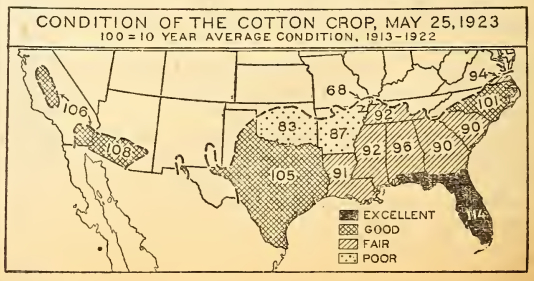
State.	Area planted (in cultivation end of June), 1922, revised	Area picked, 1922.	Yield per acre, 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Lbs., lint.*
Virginia	57,000	55,000	230
North Carolina	1,654,000	1,625,000	250
South Carolina	1,951,000	1,912,000	123
Georgia	3,636,000	3,418,000	100
Florida	122,000	118,000	102
Alabama	2,807,000	2,771,000	142
Mississippi	3,076,000	3,014,000	157
Louisiana	1,175,000	1,140,000	144
Texas	12,241,000	11,874,000	130
Arkansas	2,827,000	2,799,000	173
Tennessee	994,000	983,000	190
Missouri	201,000	198,000	360
Oklahoma	3,052,000	2,915,000	103
California [1]	210,000	202,000	188
Arizona	105,000	101,000	222
All other	48,000	44,000	208
United States total [1]	34,016,000	33,036,000	141.3

[1] About 140,000 acres planted and 135,000 acres picked in Lower California (Mexico) included in California figures, but excluded from United States total.

Index of Condition of all Crops for Growing Seasons, 1910–1922.

[100=an average composite condition for each month.]

Year.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
1910	.....	.....	93.5	97.2	99.6	99.3
1911	97.2	89.3	85.4	84.8	86.7	90.6
1912	99.1	98.8	100.3	104.1	110.0	107.7
1913	98.9	98.2	95.5	89.9	90.3	93.3
1914	102.2	101.5	98.0	97.9	99.4	102.3
1915	102.3	102.3	103.9	105.5	106.9	108.0
1916	97.7	101.6	97.4	94.6	94.5	95.1
1917	94.2	97.8	99.8	102.5	102.4	102.0
1918	102.9	101.6	98.9	94.1	96.6	97.6
1919	104.7	102.3	97.8	98.8	98.7	99.8
1920	94.8	99.7	105.4	107.0	106.9	106.9
1921	93.2	95.4	93.0	92.9	91.1	91.7
1922	99.2	97.9	101.2	98.8	98.7	96.7



Acreage of Early Irish Potatoes.

The intermediate commercial crop of early Irish potatoes has an area of 109,300 acres according to the preliminary estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is considerably below the 125,600 acres of 1922, slightly below the 111,810 acres of 1921, and much above the 96,740 acres of 1920 and the 86,910 acres of 1919.

New Jersey is the leading State in the area of this intermediate crop, with a preliminary estimate of 41,100 acres, followed by Kansas with 15,500 acres in the Kaw Valley, and by Maryland with 15,300 acres on the Eastern Shore.

The preliminary estimate of acreage is below the acreage of 1922 for each State producing this intermediate crop, except Maryland, where the area has increased from 13,520 acres in 1922 to 15,300 acres this year.

The estimated acreage of the commercial early crop of early Irish potatoes has previously been reported, making the total area of the early and intermediate crops 296,380 acres, compared with 347,340 acres in 1922, 298,890 acres in 1921, 290,700 acres in 1920, and 249,370 acres in 1919.

Details are presented in the accompanying table

Commercial Acreage of Early Irish Potatoes.

Intermediate Acreage, by States, and Total early Acreage.

State.	Acreage.				Preliminary acreage, 1923.
	1919	1920	1921	1922	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Arkansas	2,210	2,320	2,090	2,540	2,200
Idaho	.....	1,790	4,480	1,820	1,100
Kansas (Kaw Valley)	7,640	8,580	15,780	17,600	15,500
Kentucky	9,260	9,380	9,850	10,880	9,500
Maryland (Eastern Shore)	10,990	11,800	12,090	13,520	15,300
Missouri (Orrick District)	1,310	1,600	2,600	3,500	2,500
Nebraska	1,000	1,300	3,500	8,000	5,500
New Jersey	39,790	42,480	44,510	46,560	41,100
Oklahoma	4,980	4,280	6,260	6,560	5,600
Texas—East	8,080	11,060	7,950	11,020	8,000
Utah	1,650	2,150	2,700	3,600	3,000
Total intermediate	86,910	96,740	111,810	125,600	109,300
Previously reported: Total early	162,460	193,960	187,080	221,740	187,080
Total intermediate and early	249,370	290,700	298,890	347,340	296,380

Acreage, Production, and Value of Cotton, 1910–1922.

Year.	Acreage.		Average yield per acre.	Production (Census).	Average farm price per pound, Dec. 1.	Farm value, Dec. 1.
	Planted.	Picked.				
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*	*Bales.*[1]	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*
1910	33,418,000	32,403,000	170.7	11,608,616	14.1	820,407,000
1911	36,681,000	36,045,000	207.7	15,692,701	8.8	687,888,000
1912	34,766,000	34,283,000	190.9	13,703,421	11.9	817,655,000
1913	37,458,000	37,089,000	182.0	14,156,486	12.2	862,708,000
1914	37,406,000	36,832,000	209.2	16,134,930	6.8	549,036,000
1915	32,107,000	31,412,000	170.3	11,191,820	11.3	631,460,000
1916	36,052,000	34,985,000	156.6	11,449,930	19.6	1,122,235,000
1917	34,925,000	33,841,000	159.7	11,302,375	27.7	1,566,198,000
1918	37,207,000	36,008,000	159.6	12,040,532	27.6	1,663,633,000
1919	35,133,000	33,566,000	161.5	11,420,763	35.6	2,034,658,000
1920	37,043,000	35,878,000	178.4	13,439,603	13.9	933,658,000
1921	31,678,000	30,509,000	124.5	7,953,641	16.2	643,933,000
1922	34,016,000	33,035,000	141.3	9,761,817	23.8	1,161,914,000

[1] Bales of 500 lbs. gross weight.

Asparagus Acreage Increasing in New Jersey.

The acreage of asparagus in New Jersey shows a material increase, although the area now being harvested is only slightly above last year. Gloucester County is now cutting from around 1,300 acres in the section surrounding Swedesboro and Mullica Hill, but will be cutting from 400 to 500 additional acres within three years. Monmouth County has 1,000 acres now being harvested in the section surrounding Hazlet and has several hundred additional acres planted. In Cumberland County the 300 acres now being harvested in the Bridgeton section will be increased to 500 when the newly planted acreages are matured.

Louisiana Sugar Cane Area Increasing.

Information collected by the United States Department of Agriculture late in May indicates that 331,700 acres of sugar cane are being grown this year in Louisiana compared with 319,600 acres in 1922 and an average of 292,100 acres during the five years, 1918–1922.

As usual, only a small part of the crop is outside the 22 southern Parishes in which sugar is made, commonly known as the Louisiana Sugar Belt. Nearly 54,000 acres, or about 17% of the sugar cane acreage in the Sugar Belt, will probably be required for "seed" cane for planting. The remainder, about 262,000 acres, will be available for making sugar and sirup. The present intentions are to use more than 252,000 acres of this cane for making sugar, compared with 241,400 acres so used in 1922 and a five-year average of 212,300 acres.

The acreage cut for sirup in the Sugar Belt will depend to a considerable extent on the relative prices of sugar and sirup, but will probably be about 9,500 acres, the same as last year. The acreage used for sirup outside the Sugar Belt is expected to be slightly less than a year ago, making the total area of sugar cane intended for sirup in Louisiana in 1923 approximately 22,700 acres, compared with 23,100 acres in 1922 and a five-year average of 21,700 acres.

The estimated sugar cane acreage of Louisiana for 1923 and comparisons with the two previous years are shown in the table below:

Louisiana Sugar Cane Area, 1921-1923.

Item.	1921	1922	1923[1]
Cane harvested in the Sugar Belt for—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Sugar	226,400	241,400	252,800
Sirup	6,100	9,500	9,500
"Seed"	46,000	52,700	53,700
Total	278,500	303,600	316,000
Cane harvested outside the Sugar Belt for—			
Sirup	12,800	13,600	13,200
"Seed"	3,200	2,400	2,500
Total	16,000	16,000	15,700
Cane harvested in the entire State for—			
Sugar	226,400	241,400	252,800
Sirup	18,900	23,100	22,700
"Seed"	49,200	55,100	56,200
Total	294,500	319,600	331,700

[1] Probable acreage as estimated in May, 1923.

Louisiana Sugar and Sirup, 1922.

Louisiana produced 590,190,213 pounds of sugar and 6,489,527 gallons of sirup from the cane harvested in 1922. The production of 1921 was 648,861,430 pounds of sugar and 6,454,388 gallons of sirup. These figures result from compilation of reports from the sugar factories.

The yield of sugar per ton of cane in 1922 was 156.2 pounds, which is unusually large. The quality of the cane toward the end of the campaign was better than was expected, with the result that the total production of sugar was considerably larger than the factories expected in December. The total area in cane was also underestimated at that time, since some of the cane which had been flooded earlier in the year finally matured sufficiently to cut for sugar. In the table below 1 ton equals 2,000 pounds.

Item.	Year of cane harvest.			
	1922	1921	1920	1919
Factories making sugar ....number..	112	124	122	121
Sugar made....pounds..	590,190,213	648,861,430	338,254,000	242,000,000
Sugar made....tons..	295,095	324,431	169,127	121,000
Average sugar per ton of cane ....pounds..	156.2	155.2	136.1	129.0
Cane used for sugar:				
Tons	3,778,110	4,180,780	2,492,524	1,883,000
Acres	241,433	226,366	182,843	179,900
Average cane per acre..tons..	15.6	18.5	13.6	10.5
Molasses made....gallons..	22,718,640	25,423,341	16,856,867	12,991,000
Average molasses per ton of cane....gallons..	6.0	6.1	6.8	6.9
Factories making sirup (22 sugar parishes)....number..	59	52	52	46
Sirup made:				
22 parishes....gallons..	2,962,527	2,422,388	2,111,928	2,510,000
Entire State....gallons..	6,489,527	6,454,388	4,639,885	3,672,000
Average sirup per ton of cane (22 parishes)....gallons..	20.5	21.0	20.7	20.2
Cane used for sirup:				
(22 parishes)....tons..	143,947	115,125	101,845	124,000
Entire State....tons..	324,827	307,125	224,205	196,000

Live Stock and Meats

Hog Prices Hit New Low Level.

The general price tendency on live stock at Chicago during the week ending June 2 was downward, although beef steers that carried considerable weight closed the period with net advances over a week earlier.

Weighty steers were scarce, while yearlings and light kinds predominated and were sharply discounted. Relatively few strictly choice youngsters arrived. Common and medium kinds declined 50¢–75¢. The upturn on heavier steers amounted to 10¢–15¢ with long-fed kinds reaching $11. The bulk of youngsters turned below $9.75. She stock slumped 50¢–75¢ and as the week closed assumed a semi-demoralized condition, some common beef cows declining $1 or more. Bull prices dropped 25¢–50¢. Light veal calves and lower grades of stockers and feeders also went lower.

Hogs reached a new low price level for the year, the top price falling to $7.30, and the average price to $6.97, the lowest figures respectively since the closing days of December, 1921. Prices went 15¢–25¢ lower than during the previous week. Many light and butcher weight hogs lacking high finish arrived and mixed lots were more numerous, these features suggesting liquidation on the part of finishers who were confronted with a scarcity of corn. Monday's hog receipts of 74,491 head was largest for any day in May since 1900, and the week's run also established a May record. At the decline demand was broad. Shippers were the most active in several weeks.

Fat lambs consisted mostly of California and native spring lambs. The top price stood at $15.50 most of the week and net losses were largely 25¢–50¢. Active demand developed for light California lambs for further finishing, several thousand head being taken by Michigan finishers. Aged sheep and yearlings although very scarce slumped in line with fat lambs.

Receipts at 10 large markets, some of which were closed on Memorial Day, were approximately as follows:

Week.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May 28-June 2, 1923	182,500	677,800	175,100
May 21-May 26, 1923	200,079	680,368	199,809
May 29-June 3, 1922	156,052	575,436	175,808

Cattle.—Light cattle, most of which were yearlings lacking high finish, were very numerous. The supply materially exceeded the demand and the relatively high prices of a week earlier were abruptly lowered. Light kinds were uneven and slow as the declines occurred, although fat steers averaging 1,100 pounds and up met considerable activity and sufficient competition to restore early price losses and accumulate additional gains. There was a daily search for weight on the part of practically all interests as opposed to the indifference for light weight kinds. The weight of beef steers has been averaging considerably less recently than during the corresponding time a year ago. Thus, while numbers have been greater the aggregate beef tonnage has not increased proportionately.

Matured beef steers bringing $11 averaged 1,327–1,426 pounds and had been fed corn in Iowa feed lots about six months. Slightly less desirable kinds were fairly numerous at $10.95, some rather weighty bullocks bringing the latter prices after being on corn four months. Relatively few plain steers carrying considerable weight sold under $9.25, and the premium attached to weight was emphasized by the fact that many loads of light yearlings in comparable finish and quality sold downward to $8.50 and below. Relatively few yearlings exceeded $10.25. They were most numerous at $8.75–$9.50 although some choice long yearlings made $10.85. Mixed steers and heifers of plain finish and quality, especially when lacking the weight, were rather plentiful at $8–$8.25. Some Texas grass steers sold at Chicago at $7–$7.50 and at Kansas City grassers of southwestern origin were numerous, mostly at $6–$7.

Fat cows that a week earlier turned actively at $6.50–$7.25 cashed at the low time during the week at $5.50–$6.75. Furthermore, few choice heavy Kosher cows exceeded $8, although a week earlier a moderate quota touched $8.50 and better. Increased receipts of lower grades of beef cows and of canners and cutters caused the prices of these kinds to slump in a more marked manner than the better grades. Strong-weight cutter cows often realized $5 during the recent advance, but similar descriptions sank to around $4 during the break. Canners and cutters at the low time were most numerous at $3–$4 and light canners of southwestern origin, together with some light dairy-bred cows, begged buyers at $2.75.

Veal calves fluctuated considerably. Light vealers declined in price. Packers bought bulk of the vealers at the close at around 9.50, but paid upward to $10. 25 and above for choice kinds, comparable descriptions of which were handpicked by shippers and small killers upward to $11.50. Medium light vealers often sold at $8–$8.50.

Demand for stockers and feeders was generally uneven. Finishers were most interested in qualitied kinds and at markets where these were available a fairly active and strong to higher trade ensued, but indifference marked the outlet for plainer kinds, which feeder steers at Chicago turned at $7–$7.75, some meaty feeders dropped largely 25¢ or more. The bulk of available stocker and making $8.50–$8.75. At Kansas City a price spread of $7.25–$8.50 absorbed most feeder steers with stockers most numerous at $7–$7.75. A few light stockers went to the country downward to $5.50 at St. Louis. Demand for stock cows and stock heifers was moderately broad at Kansas City, most cows turning at $3.75–4.25 and most stock heifers at $5.75–$6.25.

Hogs.—Total receipts at Chicago were larger than for the previous week despite the holiday. In fact they were larger than for any week on record since 1900 for this period of the year. Quality, however, was lacking in most cases, which made it rather difficult for shippers to assemble selected droves. It was necessary to sort either for weight or quality to get the required material for eastern shipments. Shipping orders were fairly liberal with better than 40,000 head going out for slaughter elsewhere. Demand was broad at all times for good to choice grades of practically all weights, and on closing days the spread in prices between choice 200-pound and 300-pound averages was about 15¢.

Packing sows were comparatively numerous and prices on them declined around 25¢. The bulk of this class cashed from $6.10–$6.25

Trade in pigs was very uneven with prices 25¢–50¢ lower. Shipping demand was narrow and killing quality only fair. Desirable 110–130 pound averages sold largely from $6–$6.75.

The general demand for stock pigs was very limited and prices at western markets were steady to 50¢ lower. At St. Paul the bulk sold from $6–$6.25, which is the lowest price on stock pigs at that market in several years. At Kansas City the market was about steady with $6–$6.25 taking the bulk.

Sheep.—Ovine receipts, of about 54,000, head for the week, showed a decrease of approximately 8,000 compared with the corresponding period one week ago and a decrease of 23,000 compared with the corresponding period one year ago. About 30% of local receipts arrived by direct shipment to packers from other trading centers, southern lamb districts furnishing by far the greater portion. The sharp declines registered during the previous week were halted but not until additional declines of 25¢–50¢ occurred. Some strength was apparent at the week end. Compared with the season's high time, about May 16, spring lambs sold Friday $1.75–$2 lower, old crop lambs, yearling and aged sheep mostly $1–$2 lower.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week May 28-June 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	77,426	17,408	60,018	188,207	39,667	148,540	52,658	10,697	41,961
Denver [1]	11,172	9,052	2,905	10,859	2,877	7,131	10,697	7,166	1,451
East St. Louis	24,541	9,994	12,426	90,711	32,021	53,508	16,459	4,720	13,493
Fort Worth	31,517	17,876	11,405	9,116	2,964	4,921	14,526	6,434	9,370
Indianapolis [1]	10,027	5,462	4,441	48,545	19,383	29,019	1,350	267	909
Kansas City [1]	46,656	18,426	26,364	62,874	8,596	53,707	34,505	10,566	22,064
Oklahoma City	4,613	2,834	3,041	5,532	712	5,495	81	41	63
Omaha	31,821	11,192	20,629	64,704	13,196	51,508	38,052	11,313	26,739
St. Joseph [1]	10,667	2,944	6,464	50,771	3,928	44,776	16,431	3,603	12,557
St. Paul [1]	23,179	5,700	17,536	58,030	10,630	48,616	1,742	19	1,465
Sioux City	13,557	4,815	8,409	73,604	30,859	34,725	1,302	781	526
Wichita	5,281	3,166	1,216	15,818	512	15,512	3,091	2,537	552
Total	290,457	108,869	174,854	678,861	165,345	497,368	191,194	58,344	131,159
Total May 21–26, 1923	302,017	106,593	195,781	660,799	147,084	516,498	215,887	55,271	164,054
Total May 29–June 3, 1922	230,040	90,460	138,253	586,630	113,740	458,649	177,603	35,660	134,174

[1] Week ending Friday, June 1.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week May 28–June 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	24	91	220	1.4	5.9	19.5	1,011	1,023	1,146	$8.25	$9.02	$8.26
901–1,000 lbs	36	22	238	2.0	1.4	21.1	948	961	940	7.83	8.91	7.75
801–900 lbs	177	230	58	10.0	14.9	5.1	856	847	862	7.53	7.48	7.08
701–800 lbs	456	234	257	25.7	15.1	22.8	765	762	752	7.87	7.12	7.67
700 lbs. down	1,081	969	356	60.9	62.7	31.5	589	605	624	7.22	7.31	7.22
Total	1,774	1,546	1,129	100.0	100.0	100.0	674	694	834	7.48	7.49	7.71

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week May 28–June 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.
Choice and prime	2,457	3,514	3,195	9.0	10.4	10.1	1,293	1,237	1,210	$10.64	$10.52	$8.88
Good	10,657	10,109	15,396	39.0	30.0	48.9	1,083	1,119	1,121	9.86	9.94	8.46
Medium	10,148	14,269	10,063	37.2	42.4	31.9	928	967	978	8.99	9.32	8.16
Common	4,027	5,790	2,860	14.8	17.2	9.1	752	774	861	8.09	8.42	7.71
Total	27,289	33,682	31,514	100.0	100.0	100.0	996	1,008	1,061	9.45	9.56	8.37

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of May 28–June 2, 1923, With Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.
Cattle.																							
Beef steers:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																							
Choice and prime	$10.81	$10.62	$9.02	$10.66	$10.66	$10.49	$8.88	$10.27	.....	.....	$10.60	$10.38	$8.78	$10.04	$10.34	$10.21	$8.55	$10.09	$10.41	$10.31	.....	.....	.....
Good	10.05	10.05	8.52	10.11	10.11	9.99	8.55	9.79	$7.88	$7.88	9.94	9.72	8.35	9.44	9.77	9.70	8.11	9.49	9.70	9.68	$9.30	$9.15	$8.19
Medium	9.22	9.36	8.10	9.57	9.29	9.20	7.92	9.06	6.88	6.88	9.16	9.06	7.92	8.90	8.99	9.02	7.63	8.89	8.88	8.90	8.38	8.50	7.66
Common	8.2.	8.42	7.56	8.82	7.62	7.72	7.03	8.24	5.38	5.38	7.96	7.97	7.35	8.20	7.95	8.05	7.13	8.31	7.80	7.92	7.42	7.62	7.03
Light weight (1,160 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	10.67	10.48	9.18	10.87	10.57	10.34	8.88	10.64	.....	.....	10.46	10.26	8.86	10.28	10.21	10.02	8.68	10.29	10.27	10.22	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.89	9.92	8.64	10.24	9.99	9.84	8.48	9.94	8.12	8.12	9.72	9.60	8.40	9.57	9.53	9.43	8.24	9.70	9.49	9.46	9.30	9.25	8.44
Medium	8.98	9.20	8.22	9.62	9.06	8.96	7.92	9.11	7.00	7.00	8.73	8.70	7.92	8.95	8.51	8.58	7.76	9.01	8.54	8.52	8.38	8.50	7.78
Common	7.84	8.21	7.64	8.74	7.42	7.41	6.92	7.94	5.50	5.50	7.46	7.44	7.30	8.09	7.21	7.47	7.16	8.12	7.35	7.41	7.25	7.50	7.03
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, com. to choice	7.96	8.23	7.21	8.23	8.19	7.98	7.59	8.86	5.38	5.38	7.06	7.03	6.85	7.58	7.06	7.12	6.75	7.87	7.12	7.10	7.08	7.12	6.62
Cows, com. to choice	6.27	6.76	5.79	7.09	5.94	6.38	5.38	6.60	4.75	4.75	5.84	5.94	5.44	6.62	6.38	6.38	5.74	6.85	6.25	6.34	5.90	6.12	5.38
Bulls, bologna and beef	6.22	6.45	5.19	6.54	5.62	6.10	5.12	6.30	3.62	3.62	5.36	5.54	4.62	5.81	5.88	6.00	4.90	6.28	5.53	5.62	5.20	5.18	4.91
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	3.74	4.27	3.70	4.47	3.52	3.75	2.69	4.01	2.88	2.88	3.42	3.50	3.48	4.07	4.00	4.00	3.90	4.27	3.50	3.75	3.32	3.50	3.16
Canner steers	5.16	5.25	5.16	5.45	4.38	4.45	3.88	4.59	2.88	2.88	4.12	4.12	4.25	4.72	.....	.....	4.25	4.89	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Lt. to med. wt., med. to ch.	9.50	9.85	9.31	10.48	8.12	8.55	8.19	9.75	7.38	7.75	7.78	8.12	8.25	9.15	7.50	9.60	10.08	10.04	7.84	8.75	6.70	6.75	6.81
Heavy wt., com. to choice	6.50	6.65	6.44	7.57	6.81	6.85	6.25	7.64	5.12	5.32	6.58	7.02	7.00	7.43	5.84	7.00	7.12	7.54	6.56	7.25	5.00	5.00	4.88
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to choice	7.96	7.90	6.92	8.41	7.44	7.62	6.38	7.68	5.62	5.62	7.78	7.56	7.18	8.14	7.55	7.57	6.81	8.23	7.49	7.55	6.38	6.50	6.25
750–1,000 lbs. com. to choice	7.43	7.53	6.92	8.24	7.25	7.50	6.00	7.18	5.50	5.50	7.66	7.45	7.25	7.95	7.04	7.25	6.81	7.94	7.49	7.55	6.12	6.25	6.12
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, com. to choice	6.88	6.98	6.76	7.61	6.26	6.62	5.50	6.35	5.25	5.25	6.92	6.75	6.45	6.91	6.44	6.62	6.72	7.26	7.08	7.08	5.75	5.88	6.00
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	5.19	5.25	5.08	6.16	4.75	4.88	4.62	5.43	3.62	3.62	4.75	4.75	4.88	5.54	4.75	4.77	5.38	5.75	4.62	4.62	4.45	4.50	4.50
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.38	7.45	6.00	6.00	7.55	7.62	7.50	7.81	7.38	7.38	7.47	8.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.53	5.86	3.88	3.88	5.90	6.00	6.00	5.89	5.75	5.75	6.25	6.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	7.40	7.75	10.80	14.90	7.50	7.75	10.85	14.70	7.25	7.40	7.20	7.40	10.55	14.30	7.00	7.20	10.50	14.00	7.10	7.30	7.00	7.25	10.35
Bulk of sales	7.06	7.36	10.42	10.82	7.32	7.50	10.53	10.96	7.04	7.20	6.95	7.14	10.30	10.51	6.76	7.02	10.08	10.22	6.94	7.12	6.65	6.72	9.85
Heavy (251 lbs. up), med. to ch.	7.08	7.30	10.44	10.74	7.23	7.43	10.42	10.71	6.97	7.22	7.02	7.20	10.18	10.41	6.74	7.02	10.09	10.20	6.92	7.09	6.57	6.66	9.78
Medium (201–250 lbs.), med. to ch	7.22	7.49	10.58	10.99	7.29	7.48	10.54	10.89	7.01	7.25	7.07	7.23	10.35	10.59	6.82	7.06	10.19	10.40	6.96	7.14	6.67	6.82	9.94
Light (151–200 lbs.), com. to ch.	7.22	7.48	10.68	11.03	7.21	7.37	10.53	10.91	6.60	7.04	6.70	6.89	10.34	10.50	6.72	7.02	10.28	10.48	6.72	7.05	6.77	6.95	10.06
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), com. to ch	6.90	7.09	10.46	10.77	6.70	6.88	10.41	10.64	6.60	6.79	6.38	6.55	10.28	[5] 8.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.66	6.90	.....
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	6.33	6.63	9.52	9.90	5.88	6.00	9.04	9.26	5.52	5.76	5.84	5.99	9.12	9.26	5.82	6.09	9.48	9.70	5.72	5.91	5.73	5.67	9.02
Rough (200 lbs. up)	5.96	6.23	9.20	9.42	5.71	5.82	8.68	8.88	4.88	5.13	5.75	5.90	8.88	8.76	5.68	5.92	9.08	9.17	5.62	5.78	5.12	5.25	8.72
Pigs (130 lbs. down), med. to ch	6.11	6.51	9.78	9.91	6.22	6.06	9.98	9.99	5.35	5.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.27	6.74	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down), com, to ch	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.55	5.50	9.75	9.48	.....	.....	5.96	6.16	10.28	9.78	5.28	5.58	9.90	9.52	.....	.....	6.27	6.74	10.70
Sheep.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	13.12	13.82	11.58	12.68	11.88	13.41	11.38	12.04	.....	.....	12.30	13.34	11.16	11.52	12.78	13.52	11.78	12.95	12.44	13.52	12.30	13.05	10.94
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	11.46	12.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.48	12.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	10.25	10.90	8.38	9.09	9.41	10.60	8.56	8.65	.....	.....	9.65	10.82	8.48	8.84	10.16	11.00	8.65	9.43	9.75	10.58	9.12	9.60	7.19
Feeder, med. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.58	[6] 11.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring lambs	14.66	16.23	14.23	14.05	13.91	15.50	13.62	12.61	12.12	12.25	13.75	.....	12.88	12.76	14.69	15.88	13.75	13.73	14.69	16.08	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	10.25	11.02	9.54	10.12	8.97	10.35	9.38	[5] 8.33	8.25	8.38	9.72	10.90	9.15	9.43	9.53	10.60	9.68	10.05	9.66	10.75	9.50	9.92	9.03
Wethers, med. to prime	6.62	7.50	7.16	7.01	6.25	6.98	6.78	.....	5.78	6.42	6.10	7.18	6.75	6.51	6.50	7.18	7.78	7.37	6.25	7.25	6.10	7.00	6.75
Ewes, med. to choice	5.00	5.78	5.25	5.77	4.62	5.70	4.72	5.41	4.94	5.04	4.65	5.70	5.52	5.51	4.75	5.68	5.62	5.87	4.97	6.18	4.38	5.45	4.97
Ewes, culls and common	2.75	3.08	2.53	3.05	2.25	2.85	2.62	3.21	3.00	3.00	2.42	2.98	3.18	3.35	2.25	2.65	3.00	3.40	2.53	3.30	2.42	2.98	3.12

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in Nov., 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 31 to June 5, 1920, May 30 to June 4, 1921, and May 29 to June 3, 1922.
[5] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[6] Two-year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

Fresh Meat Prices Decline.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The general trend of fresh meat prices at eastern markets and Chicago was downward during the week ending June 1, despite some unevenness and upturns in spots. Trade was slow for the most part, with buyers holding off in anticipation of possible lower prices. The holiday on May 30 had little apparent effect except to increase buying activity to some extent on the other days of the week. Conditions of supply and demand at Chicago were more nearly equal than at eastern markets.

Beef.—The steer beef market for the better grades was relatively steady, gains being made at Boston, while other eastern markets and Chicago were mostly unchanged. The advent of common grass steers in fairly liberal numbers on the market resulted in marked declines on the corresponding grade of beef at New York, which also affected the price of cows. All grades of cows were lower at that market, but were mostly steady elsewhere. Heifers of the better grades at Chicago were plentiful among steer lots and sold on the same basis.

Receipts of bull carcasses were extremely light, hardly enough being received at eastern markets to furnish regular quotations The supply at Chicago was moderate with limited demand, resulting in a decline of around 75¢.

Kosher beef trade was slow and draggy without much change in prices at Boston and Philadelphia, while at New York the market declined $2.50 to $3. Demand at Chicago was fairly good at steady prices.

Veal.—The veal market was somewhat uneven, prices advancing at Boston while other eastern markets and Chicago were weak to lower. The advance at Boston was due largely to dealers buying heavy sides of veal as a substitute for prime steers. Receipts were only moderate with country dressed claves forming a good percentage of the supply at New York and Chicago. At the former market around 1,100 Canadian-dressed veals were included in the receipts.

Lamb.—A considerable proportion of the spring lambs which made up the bulk of supplies at eastern markets and Chicago were of common and medium grades. The number of heavy, fed lambs was limited. Prices were weak and uneven, due largely to lack of demand, as supplies were excessive. Around 700 Canadian-dressed lambs were offered at New York. Frozen Argentine lamb sold mostly from $18 to $20 per 100 lbs. at eastern markets.

Mutton.—Liberal receipts of mutton with a poor demand resulted in a sharp downturn in prices except at Boston, where little change was made. Light choice kinds, which were scarce, held up fairly well but heavy weights and those lacking in finish sold at unenen prices and suffered most of the loss.

Pork.—The fresh pork market, while weak and declining at eastern markets, advanced at Chicago. At eastern markets prices were very unstable and showed a wide range. Attempts by some wholesalers to hold for firm prices resulted in accumulations, while other sellers reduced prices on large lots early in the week to effect a clearance, which caused a wide spread in prices and an erratic market. Shoulder cuts showed the same tendency as loins which was most noticeable early in the week. Quality was generally good with fresh receipts well in line with the demand.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of May 28–June 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	$22.50	$22.50	$32.50	$32.50
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	19.88	19.88	29.75	30.08
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	12.38	12.88	18.00	19.08
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	30.25	20.25	34.50	41.50
Beacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	23.25	23.25	27.00	30.29
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.00	13.00	16.62	17.79
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	10.88	10.88	12.50	14.04
Pure lard, tierces	12.88	13.25	13.25	16.09
Compound lard, tierces	13.88	13.88	13.50	15.21

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 31–June 5, 1920; May 30–June 4, 1921; and May 29–June 3, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of May 28–June 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$17.25	$16.85	$15.25	$17.90	$18.00	$17.90	$15.25	[2]$16.22
Good	16.00	15.80	14.50	16.77	17.00	16.90	14.25	16.31
Medium	15.00	15.00	13.88	15.77	15.75	15.70	13.50	14.96
Common	14.00	13.60	12.50	14.06	13.25	13.90	12.75	13.27
Cow—								
Good	13.00	12.35	12.50	14.67	14.38	14.60	12.25	13.69
Medium	12.25	11.65	11.50	13.38	13.12	13.70	10.50	12.04
Common	11.50	10.70	10.25	12.08	12.12	12.70	9.50	[3]11.00
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.25	9.75	11.33
Common	8.94	9.08	7.50	9.54	.....	9.25	9.25	10.38
Veal:								
Choice	17.75	18.50	17.50	18.96	20.00	19.80	18.50	20.38
Good	15.75	16.50	15.50	17.42	17.50	17.30	15.50	17.63
Medium	13.75	14.50	14.50	15.92	15.00	14.80	13.50	15.92
Common	11.00	11.00	12.50	13.29	.....	12.00	11.88	13.79
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	17.50	17.00	26.00	[2]24.50	18.50	18.50	28.00	[2]26.00
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	17.75	17.60	22.00	23.67	17.12	18.50	23.50	24.88
10–12 lbs. average	16.75	16.50	20.50	22.19	16.12	17.20	22.50	23.50
12–14 lbs. average	15.62	15.10	18.88	20.59	15.00	15.90	21.50	21.92
14–16 lbs. average	14.38	13.70	18.00	19.10	14.12	14.90	20.50	20.58
16 lbs. and over	13.31	12.70	16.75	[2]16.00	13.44	13.90	19.50	[2]18.00
Shoulders:								
Skinned	10.50	10.50	14.38	16.06	11.62	11.15	15.50	16.42
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.50	9.50	14.25	15.71	10.38	10.40	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	8.50	8.50	13.75	14.71	9.50	9.50	14.50	15.17
Butts:								
Boston style	11.56	11.55	16.69	18.19	12.38	12.05	17.50	18.50
Spare ribs	6.81	7.05	9.50	[2]8.90	10.00	10.00	12.50	[2]12.00
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	29.25	30.30	29.00	28.54	28.12	30.80	29.00	29.31
Good	27.25	28.60	27.50	26.33	26.75	29.10	26.00	26.92
Medium	25.25	27.30	26.00	24.33	25.50	26.70	24.00	24.42
Common	24.25	25.30	24.25	22.04	24.50	25.30	21.50	[4]22.62
Spring lamb	30.75	32.50	30.75	30.83	29.50	32.10	31.50	32.08
Mutton:								
Good	18.62	21.00	19.00	18.00	15.12	17.30	18.50	16.08
Medium	16.38	18.00	16.50	15.83	13.06	15.30	16.00	14.08
Common	13.62	15.00	12.00	13.00	10.56	12.80	13.50	11.50

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 31–June 5, 1920, May 30–June 4, 1921 and May 29–June 3, 1922.
[2] Two year average: does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[3] Two year average.
[4] Two year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week of May 28–June 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Monday	239	$7.15	190	$7.37	193	$6.84	213	$7.00	246	$6.75	216	$6.89	223	$6.53
Tuesday	243	6.97	198	7.21	181	6.85	212	6.84	257	6.57	221	6.75	212	6.84
Wednesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	207	6.95	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	227	6.52
Thursday	242	7.05	193	7.17	183	6.91	222	6.95	245	6.64	226	6.90	225	6.61
Friday	239	7.10	200	7.26	170	6.66	221	6.89	256	6.66	221	6.88	229	6.69
Saturday	243	7.09	195	7.26	193	7.06	239	6.92	256	6.66	225	6.85	224	6.74
Average:														
May 28–June 2, 1923	241	7.08	195	7.36	183	6.85	214	6.92	252	6.66	222	6.89	225	6.56
May 21–26, 1923	242	7.32	192	7.43	186	7.05	213	7.09	253	6.92	229	7.05	225	6.72
May 29–June 3, 1922	244	10.39	193	10.51	.....	.....	214	10.28	258	10.04	234	10.18	257	9.88

[1] Holiday.
The above prices are computed on packer and shipper droves.

April Volume of Business in Pork Industry Heavy.

Pork exports and inspected slaughter were heavy during April as a result of the unusually heavy hog receipts at the public markets. Prices, consequently, continued on the descent from the March levels.

Exports of fresh pork during April, 1923, exceeded those of the preceding month by over 1,054,000 pounds or 33.7%. Compared with the exports of April, 1922, the increase aggregated approximately 3,230,000 pounds or 340.7%. Exports of cured pork products also made substantial increases during April although smaller than those of the fresh product. The gain for the month over March, 1923, was nearly 1,526,000 pounds and totaled about 26,145,000 pounds more than that for April, 1922, an increase of 57.9%. Lard is ordinarily exported in quite large quantities. The April, 1923, exports of this commodity totaled over 88,601,000 pounds, which is an increase of 102.6% over the corresponding month in 1922. Compared with March, 1923, however, a decrease of approximately 23,540,000 pounds is shown, or about 21 per cent. Inspected slaughter of hogs continued heavy. Hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection during April showed a decrease of 658,000 head under the figures for March, 1923, but were approximately 1,234,000 head, or 41.9 per cent greater than the April, 1922 figures.

The foregoing features of the hog market are largely attributable to the almost unprecedentedly heavy April receipts at the public stockyards of the country. A total of approximately 4,318,000 head arrived at the various markets, which figure though nearly 610,000 head less than the receipts during March, 1923, was over 1,251,000 head more than were received during April, 1922—an increase of 40.8%. Prices of practically all classes of pork, as a logical result of the large volume of business, went lower than the levels for March, 1923, and considerably lower than the prices which prevailed during April, 1922, and during the April, 1920–21–22, average.

The volume of business in the other classes of meats and live stock was not nearly so spectacular as that of hogs and pork. Cattle and calf receipts at public stockyards during April, 1923, increased somewhat over those of April, 1922, and the April 3-year average, as well as over March, 1923. The gain over the first date indicated amounted to 13.6% and that for March was substantially the same. Inspected slaughter of cattle and calves also showed some increases over April, 1922, March, 1923 and the April, 1920–21–22, average. Exports of beef and beef products although incurring no changes comparable to those of pork and pork products, made some declines in volume. Oleo oil and stearin exports for April, 1923, decreased 3.9% under the volume of April, 1922, and 22.2% under March, 1923. Good beef carcasses increased in price during the month. A gain of 38¢ per 100 pounds was made over March, 1923, and 67¢ over April, 1922.

Sheep receipts also increased somewhat over the volume for March, 1923, and April, 1922, although they were slightly less than the April 3-year average. A total of over 1,447,000 head arrived at the markets during the month. Inspected slaughter of sheep, while somewhat less than for March, 1923, was substantially greater than for April, 1922, and the 3-year average for the month. Prices of good lamb per 100 pounds during April, 1923, averaged $23.59 which represented a 12¢ increase over March, 1923, although $5.43 per 100 pounds under the price which prevailed during April, 1922.

Wool imports at two ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending June 2 amounted to 1,212 bales, weighing 476,415 lbs., valued at $114,333. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 10,580 bales, weighing 4,518,543 lbs., valued at $1,669,171.

The Demand for Argentine Meat in Japan, Belgium, and Germany has been considerably increased by the presentation in the various markets of those countries of a motion-picture film depicting the Argentine live-stock and refrigeration industry, says the Review of the River Plate for May 4.

Opposition to the suggested admission of breeding stock into England from Canada has recently been expressed by resolution passed by organizations of the highest standing in British agriculture, according to reports submitted by the American Agricultural Commissioner in London.

Estimated Yield and Production of Animal By-products from Slaughter Under Federal Inspection.

April, 1923, with Comparisons.

Class.	Average wt. per animal.		Per cent of live weight.		Production.				
	Apr. 1, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1923.	Apr. average, 1921–22.	Apr., 1922.	Apr., 1923.	Per cent Apr., 1923, is of average.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*P. ct.*
Edible beef fat [1]	38.16	43.44	3.92	4.48	339,922	28,831	28,617	30,267	104.98
Edible beef offal	27.46	27.66	2.82	2.85	243,456	15,935	16,872	19,272	120.94
Cattle hides	65.32	65.46	6.70	6.74	578,540	39,308	39,471	45,610	116.03
Edible calf fat [1]	1.21	.88	.70	.62	5,009	384	376	352	91.67
Edible calf offal	6.36	6.02	3.73	4.25	26,877	1,978	2,093	2,410	121.84
Lard [2]	36.94	39.33	16.27	17.19	1,717,269	110,357	113,647	164,377	143.95
Edible hog offal	5.02	4.55	2.21	1.99	233,485	14,554	15,023	19,016	130.66
Pork trimmings	10.09	9.99	4.44	4.37	469,852	27,972	31,107	41,753	149.27
Inedible grease [2]	3.05	3.24	1.34	1.42	141,695	8,982	9,073	13,541	150.76
Sheep edible fat [1]	2.42	2.87	2.99	3.50	26,776	2,696	2,217	2,754	102.15
Sheep edible offal	1.71	1.87	2.11	2.28	19,048	1,526	1,242	1,795	117.63

[1] Unrendered. [2] Rendered.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week May 26–June 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week May 26–June 1, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.	Week May 26–June 1, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.	Week May 26–June 1, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	2,700	114.3	.....	.....	4,767	92.8
Denver	8,611	79.5	2,427	.....	2,053	278.2
East St. Louis	3,145	195.0	682	72.8	.....	.....
Fort Worth	5,166	188.7	106	27.4	.....	.....
Indianapolis	686	95.3	494	47.5	9	4.8
Kansas City	10,371	145.2	2,332	88.5	5,628	125.2
Oklahoma City	1,554	172.8	150	194.8	.....	.....
Omaha	4,569	187.6	132	322.0	4,813	336.3
St. Joseph	1,149	205.2	160	88.9	3,471	.....
St. Paul	3,483	90.8	3,428	139.5	19	24.0
Sioux City	2,352	65.9	129	45.9	15	5.3
Wichita	1,628	72.9	141	106.0	.....	.....
Total	45,424	143.2	10,181	123.3	20,775	157.5
State destination:						
California	.....	.....	1,653	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	2,847	434.6	638	330.6	208	452.2
Illinois	4,712	159.5	454	42.5	382	18.5
Indiana	1,085	117.3	494	30.2	543	83.2
Iowa	9,515	191.0	2,904	127.8	2,770	163.6
Kansas	5,041	100.2	141	26.2	1,283	167.7
Kentucky	291	257.5	202	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	29	47.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	42	420.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	514	103.0	659	.....	3,885	194.5
Minnesota	644	44.9	1,512	213.0	19	6.8
Missouri	4,029	152.9	574	115.0	4,189	108.8
Montana	38	65.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	8,231	250.1	334	114.0	7,046	.....
New York	306	197.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	34	117.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,926	277.1	213	284.0	.....	.....
Oklahoma	2,128	124.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	273	178.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	2,289	145.7	150	300.0	.....	.....
Texas	654	41.8	106	111.6	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	392	34.6	.....	.....	450	357.1
Wyoming	293	15.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	45,424	143.2	10,181	123.3	20,775	157.5

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season With Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to June 1, 1923	3,942,921	541,139	2,918,762
Same period 1 year ago	3,098,677	340,641	2,434,504
Same period 2 years ago	2,864,252	378,057	3,655,666
Current period as per cent of average of 2 previous periods	132.9	150.6	95.8

Statistical Report of the Live-Stock and Meat Situation, April, 1923, with Comparisons.

	April.			January–April.		
	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923
Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.						
Inspected slaughter:						
Cattle	606,145	589,916	696,757	2,561,928	2,474,283	2,763,210
Calves	371,095	365,323	400,322	1,315,648	1,324,608	1,416,381
Average live weight:						
Cattle ... pounds	[2] 1,011.03	1,009.32	970.54	[2] 1,005.55	[3] 1,011.66	[3] 974.22
Calves ... do	[2] 135.50	134.19	141.78	[2] 150.50	[3] 149.38	[3] 155.42
Average dressed weight:						
Cattle ... do	568.02	567.40	538.75	557.05	[3] 556.85	[3] 534.34
Calves ... do	79.60	77.61	82.06	87.99	[3] 84.83	[3] 91.60
Total dressed weight (carcass):						
Beef ... do	344,773,955	334,718,338	375,377,834	1,428,175,694	1,378,017,962	1,476,272,924
Veal ... do	29,543,632	28,352,718	32,850,423	114,726,184	111,411,657	128,945,039
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	120,575,000	50,772,000	65,292,000	137,261,000	[3] 59,144,000	[3] 80,493,000
Cured beef ... do	26,024,000	18,744,000	25,210,000	25,785,000	[3] 17,457,000	[3] 24,872,000
End of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	105,489,000	45,341,000	54,156,000	126,087,000	[3] 53,355,000	[3] 71,081,000
Cured beef ... do	23,672,000	19,166,000	23,909,000	25,376,000	[3] 18,170,000	[3] 24,737,000
Exports:[4]						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	6,031,886	173,795	160,141	23,453,300	1,309,918	1,268,208
Cured beef ... do	1,881,045	2,037,083	1,936,646	7,840,065	8,651,665	7,382,343
Canned beef ... do	701,851	132,258	116,949	2,597,827	774,963	642,528
Oleo oil and stearin[5] ... do	10,780,489	9,329,254	8,961,539	38,434,580	34,544,098	38,736,434
Tallow ... do	1,189,478	2,496,745	1,616,133	6,593,126	10,426,419	6,117,890
Imports:[6]						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	3,329,540	2,221,274	.....	9,184,526	4,628,177	.....
Tallow ... do	196,511	316,049	.....	837,936	358,263	.....
Receipts, cattle and calves[7]	1,507,026	1,470,214	1,670,186	6,203,540	6,136,584	6,475,796
Stocker and feeder shipments[7]	238,975	234,588	232,886	970,417	992,983	922,285
Cattle on farms:[8]						
Jan. 1	66,113,000	65,632,000	66,352,000	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 1	[2] 67,508,000	67,867,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Cattle, average cost for slaughter	[2] $7.16	$7.11	$7.51	[2] $7.04	[3] $6.48	[3] $7.04
Calves, average cost for slaughter	[2] 7.94	7.67	7.98	[2] 9.01	[3] 8.28	[3] 8.66
At Chicago—						
Cattle, good steers	9.98	8.48	9.39	10.53	[3] 8.55	[3] 9.77
Veal calves	9.77	6.97	8.68	11.60	[3] 8.19	[3] 9.68
At eastern markets—						
Beef carcasses, good grade	17.35	13.45	14.12	16.62	[3] 13.24	[3] 14.10
Veal, carcasses, good grade	19.76	14.41	15.97	21.28	[3] 17.25	[3] 17.16
Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.						
Inspected slaughter, hogs	2,846,418	2,945,757	4,179,438	14,070,409	13,760,582	18,381,833
Average live weight ... pounds	[2] 225.14	224.71	228.85	[2] 225.21	[3] 223.31	[3] 227.90
Average dressed weight ... do	171.23	172.76	176.47	172.28	[3] 171.87	[3] 177.04
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	487,915,395	508,908,979	737,545,424	2,426,419,109	2,365,856,321	3,254,668,549
Lard per 100 lbs. live weight ... do	[2] 16.49	17.17	17.19	[2] 16.21	[3] 16.98	[3] 16.93
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	155,884,000	98,765,000	189,115,000	118,716,000	[3] 76,977,000	[3] 133,992,000
Cured pork ... do	645,039,000	492,457,000	675,559,000	562,029,000	[3] 432,690,000	[3] 592,956,000
Lard ... do	115,879,000	86,031,000	66,743,000	87,540,000	[3] 64,018,000	[3] 57,730,000
End of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	149,689,000	103,907,000	212,164,000	139,409,000	[3] 90,153,000	[3] 168,963,000
Cured pork ... do	636,024,000	490,334,000	721,677,000	608,871,000	[3] 464,300,000	[3] 648,817,000
Lard ... do	130,101,000	96,055,000	84,495,000	105,942,000	[3] 76,146,000	[3] 66,651,000
Exports:[4]						
Fresh pork ... do	1,979,916	947,867	4,177,404	15,861,816	3,801,398	17,684,395
Cured pork ... do	49,220,597	45,146,706	71,291,408	264,962,942	213,542,827	287,647,369
Canned pork ... do	147,907	301,323	217,722	578,906	925,191	602,269
Sausage ... do	1,388,454	720,057	1,001,817	4,832,424	2,464,455	3,567,134
Lard ... do	47,288,210	43,729,488	88,601,294	255,943,666	261,927,023	403,435,258
Imports:[6]						
Fresh pork ... do	46,017	29,098	.....	356,876	346,046	.....
Receipts of hogs[7]	3,106,660	3,066,556	4,317,842	15,113,418	14,368,101	19,043,118
Stocker and feeder shipments[7]	63,045	55,955	76,150	269,585	218,979	274,670
Hogs on farms:[8]						
Jan. 1	57,758,000	57,834,000	63,424,000	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 1	[2] 55,848,000	57,545,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 10 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[2] $9.42	$10.36	$8.04	[2] $9.44	[3] $9.58	[3] $8.20
At Chicago—						
Live hogs, medium weight	11.52	10.50	8.26	11.44	[3] 9.73	[3] 8.27
At eastern markets—						
Fresh pork loins, 10–14 pounds	26.14	22.48	14.46	22.47	[3] 18.51	[3] 14.80
Shoulders, skinned	18.05	15.42	11.78	17.37	[3] 14.68	[3] 12.60
Picnics, 6–8 pounds	16.60	14.60	10.00	15.77	[3] 13.77	[3] 10.80
Butts, Boston style	21.62	18.57	13.40	20.19	[3] 17.13	[3] 14.46
Bacon, breakfast	31.22	26.42	23.50	30.99	[3] 25.16	[3] 25.16
Hams, smoked, 10–12 pounds	31.29	31.46	21.07	29.06	[3] 27.98	[3] 20.77
Lard, tierces	15.55	12.23	12.67	16.54	[3] 11.99	[3] 12.68
Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.						
Inspected slaughter	831,180	739,117	959,697	3,577,802	3,306,503	3,794,807
Average live weight ... pounds	[2] 84.10	83.05	81.95	[2] 85.84	[3] 84.40	[3] 85.72
Average dressed weight ... do	39.66	39.64	39.31	40.43	[3] 39.70	[3] 40.74
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	32,965,533	29,298,598	37,725,689	144,821,328	131,223,691	154,540,528
Storage, fresh lamb and mutton:						
Beginning of month ... do	14,972,000	2,878,000	6,635,000	23,951,000	[3] 4,025,000	[3] 5,724,000
End of month ... do	9,926,000	2,071,000	5,768,000	19,369,000	[3] 2,932,000	[3] 6,035,000
Exports, fresh lamb and mutton[4] ... do	4,312,707	91,398	62,496	16,679,799	483,602	633,312
Imports, fresh lamb and mutton[6] ... do	1,230,822	1,280,228	.....	9,274,334	3,691,484	.....
Receipts of sheep[7]	1,456,602	1,226,812	1,447,092	6,157,315	5,926,212	5,878,793
Stocker and feeder shipments[7]	157,499	97,172	81,882	595,995	592,161	536,238
Sheep on farms January 1	37,601,000	36,327,000	37,209,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 lbs.:						
Average cost for slaughter	[2] $11.19	$13.44	$12.41	[2] $10.71	[3] $12.47	[3] $12.61
At Chicago—						
Lambs, 84 pounds down, medium-prime	14.07	13.62	13.76	14.10	[3] 13.57	[3] 14.08
Sheep, medium to choice	9.57	8.79	8.74	8.95	[3] 8.02	[3] 8.20
At eastern markets—						
Lamb carcasses, good grade	28.21	22.02	23.59	26.59	[3] 27.16	[3] 23.68
Mutton, good grade	21.01	19.97	16.04	17.78	[3] 17.40	[3] 14.83

[1] 1920, 1921, and 1922. [2] 2-year average. Average, not total. [4] Reexport figures for April, 1923, not yet available; exports for that date are for domestic only.
[5] 1922 figure is for oleo stearin only; 1923 figure includes small quantity of lard stearin, formerly segregated.
[6] Import figures for April, 1923, not yet available. [7] Public stockyards. [8] Figures for animals on farms, Apr. 1, 1923, not yet available.

Dairy and Poultry

May Closes with Butter Markets More Settled.

More strength was noted on the butter markets as the week ending June 2nd drew to a close. The declines of previous weeks, beginning of flush season contracts which fixed the price of many of the arrivals, improvement in quality to the extent of making many lots suitable for storage, and the outlook for the season, which to many appeared strong, all served to give the market a firmer tone and to dissipate the unsettled feeling which had prevailed for some time. The speculative element was lacking, but jobbers bought a little more freely and receivers were willing to carry larger stocks. Moreover, since many of the fine marks were contracted for, recevers were reluctant to sell at the prevailing prices because that meant taking a loss which could possibly be avoided by storing and holding for later months.

The statistical position of the market is considered by most of the trade as showing no real weakness and by some as pointing to strength. Production was indicated by reports from manufacturers as increasing close to ten per cent over the previous week but compared with a corresponding period last year a decrease of seven to eight per cent was shown.

In making these comparisons it must be remembered that the present season is delayed, and that last year flush production was well under way at a date when this year it was hardly begun. The receipts at the four large markets for the first three days of the week were lighter–than during the same period of the previous week, probably because of the holiday on Wednesday. The storage report in a purely statistical way indicates even more strength. The net "into storage" movement for the week under review amounted to 2,299,000 lbs. During the same period of last year the increase was 4,000,000 lbs.

From this angle the markets appeared firm to a majority of the trade, but another factor had become of increasing importance. It was thought that imports would stop when our season of flush production and low prices came. but instead they have continued to make up a considerable portion of the arrivals at New York. The imports at New York during the week under review amounted to 40 casks of Irish butter, 108 casks from Baltic countries, 1,000 boxes of New Zealand unsalted from England, and 2,100 casks from Denmark. In addition it was estimated that 5,000 casks or more Danish were afloat and 2,000 Argentine were soon to come. Further purchases of Danish for June shipment and the purchase of 1,000 casks Holland butter were reported. Danish for June shipment was offered at 30¢ c. i. f., which, at the current level of New York prices, offered some encouragement to importers. Thus it is evident that imports continued to be a factor, but the important point, considering the storing of domestic butter, is this: If butter can be imported during our season of low prices, what is to be expected during the season of high prices?

Light Demand Expected for Cheese for Storage.

Compared with previous weeks the volume of business handled in the cheese markets during the week ending June 2 appeared heavier, but a slight nervous undertone was noticeable, and at the best the markets were no more than steady.

The outstanding feature of current markets is the hesitancy with which the trade is taking hold of the storage proposition. While quality is hardly satisfactory for storing on a large scale, dealers generally report more or less difficulty in making contracts for June cheese. Buyers who usually store heavily seem to be operating very conservatively, and some are reported as having decided to buy cheese only as needed this season instead of storing for their own future needs. Wisconsin dealers report no speculative business, and but little inquiry from this class of buyers. Prospective buyers of a great many cars six weeks ago are now making price inquiries on one or two cars only.

Receipts at the distributing markets have not shown much grass flavor as yet, but at Wisconsin warehouses practically all receipts are showing grass flavor.

There was but little change in prices during the week under review as compared with the previous weeks. Wisconsin Cheese Board price advances on Monday, May 28 were slight, but were not of particular influence in distributing markets. Many wholesale distributors have felt that prices were too high, but no one has offered suggestions for a remedy. This feeling, as much as anything else, has kept markets nervous beneath the surface.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	May 28–June 2, 1923.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 29–June 3, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	17,903,629	16,585,583	20,985,523
Receipts since January 1	259,856,812	241,953,183	247,588,796
Put into cold storage	2,738,657	1,469,848	4,584,295
Withdrawn from cold storage	321,417	225,054	368,450
Change during week	+2,417,240	+1,244,794	+4,235,845
Total holdings	5,435,575	3,018,335	8,482,008
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,792,108	3,952,263	5,286,150
Receipts since January 1	78,023,753	73,231,645	73,799,287
Put into cold storage	1,489,648	1,707,155	1,314,345
Withdrawn from cold storage	900,534	1,293,094	536,397
Change during week	+589,114	+414,061	+777,948
Total holdings	6,264,520	5,675,406	6,353,197
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	3,418,295	2,886,788	2,976,090
Receipts since January 1	111,486,344	108,068,049	78,901,700
Put into cold storage	1,453,988	868,134	1,359,911
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,932,204	3,514,910	2,278,200
Change during week	−2,478,216	−2,646,776	−918,289
Total holdings	41,262,513	43,740,729	29,025,077
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	548,552	545,517	462,576
Receipts since January 1	9,305,587	8,757,035	9,503,515
Put into cold storage	337,200	354,259	310,576
Withdrawn from cold storage	13,756	23,941	18,424
Change during week	+323,444	+330,318	+292,152
Total holdings	3,515,042	3,191,598	4,072,002

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

May 28–June 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score—Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	39	37½	39½	40	43
Tuesday	38½	37½	39½	40	43½
Wednesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Thursday	38¾	38	40	40	43
Friday	39	38½	40	40	43¼
Saturday	39½	39	40½	40	43¼
Average:					
May 28–June 2, 1923	38.95	38.10	39.90	40.00	43.20
May 21–26, 1923	40.25	38.92	41.08	41.58	42.70
May 29–June 3, 1922	35.10	34.20	36.00	35.90	36.70

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	23½–24	23¾–24¼	24 –25	19¾	.....
Tuesday	23½–24	23¾–24¼	24 –25	19¾	24
Wednesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Thursday	23½–24	23¾–24¼	24 –25	20¼	24
Friday	23½–24	23¾–24¼	24½–25½	19¾	24
Saturday	23½–24	23¾–24¼	24½–25½	19¾	24
Average:					
May 28–June 2, 1923	23.75	24.00	24.70	19.85	24
May 21–26, 1923	23.52	23.71	24.02	19.79	23.50
May 29–June 3, 1922	18.25	18.67	19.25	17.20	18.15

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

May 28–June 2, 1923.

	Cents per lb.		*Cents per lb.*
Monday	38¾	Friday	39
Tuesday	38½	Saturday	39½
Wednesday	(1)		
Thursday	38½	Average	38.85

Condensed Milk Production Lighter.

Demand for condensed and evaporated milk appear to have been more or less dull during May, but on the whole the tone was steady to firm with markets generally in a healthy condition. One of the outstanding facts bearing on the situation was the relatively smaller quantity of available stocks in the hands of manufacturers as compared with a year ago. Stocks reported as of May 1 were approximately 124,000,000 lbs., about 13% lighter than May 1, 1922, and the increase over April 1 was not so great as a good many of the trade believed. This condition was brought about in part by late season and resulting light milk flow, which cut down the production of canned milk, and in part by the fact that condensery outputs have been affected by the competition for raw milk on the part of butter and ice cream manufacturers, and of fluid milk dealers. These other more attractive outlets for milk made it possible for condenseries more nearly to control production. For this reason alone they afforded a welcome relief from the surplus milk problem, but a good many manufacturers would not have been concerned if stocks had shown a heavier accumulation on May 1, for by this time stocks normally show material increases as a preparation for the season of light production. Unless manufacturers change their policies, it begins to look as though the pack may be light, in which case prices may work to higher levels. The sugar situation has influenced the production of sweetened condensed, and high sugar costs have curtailed the demand for this class of goods. The tendency of manufacturers is to protect themselves against being caught with high cost stocks in the face of a possible decline of sugar prices.

LACK OF CREDIT CURTAILS EXPORTS.

Export demand is somewhat uncertain. April shipments totalled around 18,000,000 lbs. of condensed and evaporated combined, as compared with some 24,000,000 lbs. in April, 1922. For the calendar year total exports up to May 1 were approximately 61,000,000 lbs., which is 26,500,000 lbs. less than the similar period in 1922. Some fairly large quantities of evaporated milk moved to European countries during April, and while Germany and Russia, as well as Austria were in the market for further quantities during May, sellers were not inclined to listen to any terms except cash, which usually resulted in a termination of negotiations.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

Stocks on May 1, 1923, with Comparisons; Exports During April, with Comparisons.

Stocks.	May 1, 1923.		Apr. 1, 1923.[1]		May 1, 1922.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Condensed.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	19,526	8,963	13,554	6,748	23,056	4,629
Total unsold stocks	12,336	2,715	8,436	1,962	20,750	3,057
Total unfilled orders	149	451	172	298	.....	354
Evaporated.						
Total stocks	95,323	233	80,391	197	116,939	254
Total unsold stocks	59,805	225	46,596	189	99,653	238
Total unfilled orders	1,893	.....	4,935	.....	162	.....

Exports.	Apr., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Apr., 1922.
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Condensed milk	4,743	4,704	3,778
Evaporated milk	13,433	15,330	20,456
Total	18,176	20,034	24,234

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condensaries for 3.5 Per Cent Milk.[1]

May and April, 1923.

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	May.	April.	May.	April.
	Per 100 pounds.	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*
New England	$2.06	$2.25	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.47	2.53	$2.37	$2.37
South Atlantic	2.33	2.46	2.58	2.10
East North Central	2.04	2.26	2.08	2.20
West North Central	1.96	2.15	.....	.....
Western (North)	1.92	2.05	2.37	2.47
Western (South)	1.86	2.03	.....	.....
United States	2.04	2.22	2.26	2.29

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

April and March, 1923.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	April.	March.	April.	March.
New England	$6.16	$6.10	$4.64	$4.60
Middle Atlantic	6.11	6.13	4.63	4.63
South Atlantic	6.16	6.19	4.68	4.68
East North Central	6.11	6.12	4.48	4.44
West North Central	6.07	6.09	4.51	4.52
South Central	6.29	6.30	4.63	4.61
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.44	4.40
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.53	4.53
United States	6.14	6.15	4.57	4.56

Milk Powder Report for May.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks:[1]	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
May 1, 1922	101,399	700,891	175,264	8,414,504
May 1, 1923	167,429	528,436	93,573	3,157,217
Unsold stocks:[2]				
May 1, 1922	101,399	178,386	175,264	5,615,720
May 1, 1923	167,429	292,534	93,360	1,363,849

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During April, 1923.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]
New England	.....	40	11–14	11–13½
Middle Atlantic	.....	40	9–14	9–14
South Atlantic	.....	40	11–14	11–13½
East North Central	.....	40	10½–14	10½–13½
West North Central	.....	40	10½–14	10½–14
South Central	.....	40	11 –15	11 –13
Northwestern	.....	44	9½–15	9½–13½
Southwestern	.....	44	10 –15	11 –13½

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-lb. cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder 30¢–62¢ per 1 lb. can for case goods, and 26¢–35¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 11¢–13¢ per pound for case goods, and 3½¢–14¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels.

Skim milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 11½¢–13½¢ per pound, f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk from the United States During April, 1923.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America:	
France	576	Chile	227
Germany	47,502	Colombia	2,793
Netherlands	95	Ecuador	407
United Kingdom	5,000	Peru	6,575
North America:		Venezuela	3,761
Canada	5,237	Asia:	
British Honduras	730	China	1,080
Guatemala	180	Japan	35,002
Honduras	756	Philippine Islands	80
Panama	4,700	Other countries	5,947
Mexico	15,070	Total exports:	
Cuba	5,105	Apr., 1923	141,347
Haiti	524	Apr., 1922	697,638
		Jan.–Apr. (inc.), 1923	985,255
		Jan.–Apr. (inc.), 1922	2,872,199

Fruits and Vegetables

Watermelons in Light Supply.

Shipments of cantaloupes, strawberries, and new potatoes showed decided increases and were heavier than in early June, 1922. The watermelon movement is slightly heavier but far below last season's to date. Other lines moved in lighter volume. Total shipments of eleven leading products for the week ending June 2 were 11,343 cars, compared with 10,210 the preceding week. Prices of watermelons held steady. California lettuce advanced. Other lines declined.

Watermelons.—With the coming of warmer weather watermelons are in demand. First shipments were made from Florida about a month ago, but movement did not become heavy until mid-May and has not yet reached full volume. Until June 2 Florida had shipped about 300 carloads, Southern California half a dozen cars, and imports from Mexico were around 15 cars. The early crop in Florida is reported to be of limited size and not very good quality. Harvesting of the melons has been much delayed by adverse weather during the growing period; 4,200 cars had come from that State to June 3, 1922, and about 1,500 cars to the same time in 1921. Georgia and Texas also made first shipments in early June last year, but this season will scarcely start carlot movement until the end of the month.

PRICES HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR'S.

At shipping points in the Ocala section of Florida, f. o. b. cash track sales settled to a range of $600–$750 per carload for good-size Tom Watsons and $300–$400 for those weighing 22–24 pounds. Demand was good but haulings light. With the heavy crop a year ago, f. o. b. prices were $100–$200. Medium-size melons bring $500–$950 per carload in New York City, compared with prices half that high in early June, 1922, but the market has not yet settled to a normal level.

The phenomenal feature of last season was the heavy increase of Florida's output. More than 11,300 cars of watermelons were shipped from Florida, nearly twice as many as in 1921 and about 6,500 cars above the five-year average. Georgia, the leading State, marketed 13,140 cars, or 3,000 less than the previous season but still 25% more than the average movement. South Carolina increased its output to 4,670 cars; California's total reached 4,300, and Alabama jumped to 1,940 cars. Marked decreases occurred last year in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, North Carolina, and Maryland, some of these States actually running below average. Record shipments for the season were about 46,925 cars, only a few hundred more than in 1921 but 40% higher than the five-year average.

Compared with last season, the forecast of melon plantings in 9 early States shows a net decrease of 23% to a total of 131,350 acres. However, this is considerably more than were planted in 1921 and 1920. Florida growers have about 20% less acreage than last year; the Carolinas 25% less; and Georgia growers 30% less. In Alabama the decrease may be as much as 40%, but in Texas the melon acreage about equals that of 1922.

STRAWBERRY MARKETS WEAKER.

Strawberries.—Shipments of strawberries were the heaviest of the season, reaching a total of 3,323 cars, exceeding the movement for the week ending June 3, 1922 by about 1,200 cars. Maryland sent 933 cars, Delaware 415. Maryland's shipments run slightly ahead of last season to date. Various varieties of strawberries from Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey sold slightly lower in eastern markets at 8¢–16¢ quart basis. Crates of 32-quarts sold in Pittsburgh and Buffalo at $4–$5. Berries from the Eastern Shore of Virginia ranged 5¢–11¢ quart basis. Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky furnished about half the week's supply. Aromas from those States sold in consuming markets at $3.50–$5 per 24-quart crate. In Missouri producing sections, auction sales of Aromas were firm at $3–$3.30 f. o. b. cash track. Kentucky Aromas ranged $3.25–$4 f. o. b. and Arkansas berries sold firm at $3.25.

Cantaloupes.—Shipments of California Salmon Tint cantaloupes reached nearly 1,300 cars. The season started earlier than a year ago when only 54 cars moved during a corresponding period. At shipping points in the Imperial Valley, Salmon Tints, standards 45's, sold on May 27 at $3.25–$3.50 f. o. b. cash track. On June 1, prices declined to a range of $2–$2.25 but closed higher on June 3 at $2.50–$2.75. Sales in a few leading wholesale markets during the week reached $9–$12 but closed lower at $6–$7. Texas Salmon Tints in flats of 12–15 melons brought $2.50–$3 in New York and ruled $1.25 f. o. b. shipping points.

NEW POTATO PRICES LOWER.

Potatoes.—Leading consuming markets were liberally supplied with new potatoes. Demand was moderate to limited and prices declined. South Carolina No. 1 Irish Cobblers sold from 75¢–$1.50 lower in eastern cities at $4.50–$6.50 per barrel, and brought $4.75–$5.25 in producing sections on June 2. Texas, Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs ranged $3.50–$4 per 100 pounds in the middlewest. In the Wharton Section of Texas, Bliss Triumphs were selling at $3.75–$4 on June 2. Georgia Bliss Triumphs sold mostly at $7 per barrel in Cincinnati. Few sales of Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes were reported as the shipping season in that State drew to a close. Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites strengthened slightly in eastern markets, where sales were made at $1.50–$1.85 per 100 pounds. In Chicago Northern Round Whites sold around $1. At Minnesota and Wisconsin shipping points, prices ranged 70¢–75¢ for delivered sales, freight only deducted. Maine Green Mountains sold at recent ranges in New York and Boston. Shipments of new potatoes increased to 2,096 cars. The movement of old stock decreased to 1,859 but continued heavier than a year ago.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New Jersey and Delaware *asparagus* sold firm in New York at $4–$5.50 per dozen bunches and held at $3–$4 in Pittsburgh. South Carolina *green string beans* weakened to a range of $2–$2.75 per bushel hamper in eastern markets. A few sales of Virginia Wakefield *cabbage* were made in eastern markets at $1–$1.50 per barrel crate. Texas and Mississippi bunched *carrots* sold lower at $1.25–$2.25 per bushel. Florida fancy *cucumbers* were higher in New York and Philadelphia at $4.50–$5.50 per bushel hamper. California Iceberg *lettuce* advanced $1–$1.25 in New York to a range of $5–$5.50 per crate and sold lower in other markets at $4–$4.50. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged $2.25–$2.75 per standard crate in leading markets. California Bermudas held at $2.50–$2.75. Florida *tomatoes* in six-basket carriers sold steady at $4–$5 in eastern markets. Repacked stock sold in Chicago at $7–$7.75.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of May 27 to June 2 and Season to June 2, with Comparisons.

Product.	May 27–June 2, 1923.	May 20–26, 1923.	May 28–June 3, 1922.	Total this season to June 2.	Total last season to June 3.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	38	69	72	46,147	56,170	56,270
Barrel areas	121	172	73	64,559	31,931	32,013
Cabbage	726	882	773	10,328	14,830	40,610
Cantaloupes	1,372	50	54	1,431	136	30,614
Lettuce	165	174	153	17,118	14,719	22,026
Onions	259	437	222	3,359	5,528	29,238
Potatoes:						
Sweet	41	81	85	20,937	19,028	19,291
White—						
1922 crop	1,904	2,491	1,530	243,266	234,860	238,288
1923 crop	2,051	1,373	1,847	6,839	12,113	40,797
Strawberries	3 323	2,985	2,149	13,811	16,407	18,716
Tomatoes	608	851	1,196	9,402	10,550	26,375
Watermelons	141	112	2,025	308	4,193	46,924
Vegetables, mixed	594	533	340	9,409	7,371	19,718
Total	11,343	10,210	10,519	.....	.....	.....

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

June 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	June 4, 1923.	May 28, 1923.	June 5, 1922.
Potatoes	Charleston, S.C.	Barrel	$4.75–5.00	$5.00–5.75	$4.75–5.00
	Minneapolis, Minn.	100 lbs. sacked	.70–.75	.70–.75	1.50–1.60
	Waupaca, Wis.	do	.75	.65–.70	.....
Strawberries	Monett, Mo.	24-quart crate	[1] 2.75–3.70	3.25–3.75	2.50–3.50
	Bowling Green, Ky.	do	3.25–3.75	3.25–3.75	.....
Watermelons	Ocala, Fla.	Bulk per car	300–625	300–600	100–200
Cantaloupes	Brawley, Calif.	Standards 45's	2.50	3.25–3.50	.....

[1] Auction sales.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week May 29-June 4, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for June 4, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

EARLY POTATOES. (Prices quoted on South Carolina Irish Cobblers, No. 1, per barrel.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	May 29-June 4, 1923.	May 22-28, 1923.	May 30-June 5, 1922.	Jan. 1-June 4, 1923.	Jan. 1-June 5, 1922.	June 4, 1923.	May 28, 1923.	June 5, 1922.
New York	455	410	582	1,794	2,575	$5.50-6.00	$6.50-7.00	$5.50-5.75
Boston	47	10	116	686	300	6.25-6.50	8.00-8.25	6.00-6.50
Philadelphia	167	167	225	679	1,171	5.25-5.75	5.75-6.25	5.50-5.75
Baltimore	56	60	42	219	293	5.50	6.50	6.00-6.50
Pittsburgh	85	33	83	328	373	6.00-6.25	7.50-7.75	6.50
Cincinnati	50	31	98	191	361	[1] 3.50-3.65	[1] 4.25	[1] 3.50-3.75
Chicago	145	65	208	493	774	[1] 3.00-3.40	[1] 4.50-4.75	[1] 3.25-3.75
St. Louis	60	29	111	166	360	[1] 3.75-4.00	[1] 4.25-4.50	[1] 3.00-3.25
Kansas City	38	21	98	114	267	[1] 3.75-4.00	[1] 5.25	[1] 2.50-3.00

LATE POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern Round Whites, sacked, per 100 pounds.

New York	156	180	169	7,297	6,169	$1.50-1.60	$1.65-1.85	$1.15-1.25
Boston	165	169	104	4,203	3,927	1.75-1.90	1.75-2.00	1.00-1.10
Philadelphia	63	44	24	2,187	2,097	1.50-1.55	1.55-1.60	1.50
Baltimore	10	13	7	369	[2] 386	1.85	1.75-1.85	2.00-2.15
Pittsburgh	62	91	82	2,646	2,708	1.15-1.25	1.00-1.15	1.75-1.85
Cincinnati	52	56	8	1,291	1,099	1.15-1.25	1.10-1.15	1.50
Chicago	228	338	126	8,545	6,085	[3] .70- .90	[3] .90	[3] 1.65-1.80
St. Louis	39	48	34	1,921	1,921	1.25	1.10	1.80
Kansas City	86	120	48	4,431	3,050	[4] 1.00-1.10	[4] 1.00-1.10	[4] 1.60-1.75

STRAWBERRIES. (Prices quoted on Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, various varieties, quart basis.)

New York	463	400	300	1,864	1,619	$0.12- .18	$0.12- .14	$0.12- .15
Boston	203	171	207	680	740	.08- .12	.15- .18	.15- .20
Philadelphia	72	163	18	589	478	.12	.07- .13	.22- .25
Baltimore	46	92	0	276	156	.08- .14	.07- .10	.12- .14
Pittsburgh	147	103	109	413	523	[5] 3.50-4.00	[5] 3.50-3.75	[5] 4.00-4.50
Cincinnati	145	110	3	472	411	[5] 2.75-3.00	[5] 4.25	.....
Chicago	242	311	197	1,463	1,538	[5] 3.75-4.00	[5] 4.75-5.25	[5] 3.00-3.25
St. Louis	45	121	11	385	449	[5] 4.00-4.25	[5] 4.00	[5] 4.00
Kansas City	68	16	269	182	647	[5] 4.00-4.25	[5] 4.25	[5] 3.00-3.25

WATERMELONS. (Prices quoted on Florida Tom Watsons, 22-30 lb. average, bulk per car.)

New York	58	.....	286	.....	354	$500.00-950.00	.....	$350.00-450.00
Boston	22	.....	62	.....	69	[6] .50- .70	.....	[6] .35- .60
Philadelphia	14	.....	53	.....	81	275.00	.....	250.00-400.00
Baltimore	12	.....	36	.....	47	[6] .70- .75	.....	275.00-500.00
Pittsburgh	15	.....	55	.....	65	[6] .50- 1.15	.....	400.00-450.00
Cincinnati	3	.....	35	.....	44	[7] 60.00- 85.00	.....	[7] 35.00- 45.00
Chicago	33	.....	128	.....	159	550.00-800.00	.....	350.00-450.00
St. Louis	10	.....	38	.....	50	[8] 2.50- 3.50	.....	.....
Kansas City	3	.....	11	.....	13	[8] 4.00- 5.00	.....	[8] 3.00- 3.50

[1] Texas and Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs per 100 lbs.
[2] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 season.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[4] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[5] Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee Aromas per 24-quart crate.
[6] Unit basis.
[7] Bulk per 100 melons.
[8] Bulk per 100 lbs.

Citrus Movement From Rio Grande Valley.

The citrus industry is rapidly assuming important commercial proportions in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, according to reports from the State Markets and Warehouse Department at Austin. The shipping season has closed, and figures compiled to March 15 indicate that 39,469 boxes of fruit had been forwarded. On the basis of 400 boxes to a carload, this is the equivalent of approximately 100 cars.

Shipments were divided as follows: Grapefruit, 33,158 boxes; oranges, 4,501 boxes; lemons, 105 boxes; limes and miscellaneous citrus, 1,705 boxes. It was estimated on March 15 that 3,105 boxes of fruit remained in storage at Harlingen, about one-third of which may be consumed locally. The improvement in packing facilities has greatly aided in the marketing of the crop. So successful has been the past season that further plantings are being made regularly. There are at present about 1,600,000 citrus trees in the Lower Valley, some 50,000 trees having been planted last fall in the Brownsville section alone.

Extending Shipping Point Inspections.

Twenty-two States have entered into cooperative arrangements with the United States Department of Agriculture for shipping-point inspection work on fruits and vegetables, and other States are falling into line as the season progresses. Additional funds will be available for this work on July 1, 1923, and the department hopes to be able to render such service in almost any important shipping district where it may be desired after that date.

Congress has provided that the certificate issued by the Federal inspector on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of the United States as to the truth of the facts stated thereon. Thus these shipping-point certificates become highly valuable commercial documents in the hands of any organization which is in a position to make f. o. b. sales. In fact, if such sales can be concluded and confirmed on the basis of a definite United States grade and the shipping-point certificate shows that the product shipped was actually of this grade, the transaction may be considered legally closed and the shipper in a position legally to enforce the payment of the full amount of the purchase price through the courts.

Should the receiver, upon examining the car, believe that the products are not of the grade certified by the inspector, he may call upon the Federal department for a reinspection, to secure which he must pay in advance a fee of $12, or three times the usual fee charged for inspection in receiving markets. Two Federal inspectors will then reinspect the car, making an especially thorough and exhaustive examination, and if they sustain the buyer's appeal the original certificate is reversed and the buyer's fee refunded him. If, however, the original certificate is sustained the Government retains the $12 which has been paid in advance by the receiver. In actual practice, however, it has been found that a negligible number of shipping-point certificates have actually been reversed in the markets. On the first 45,000 cars inspected at shipping point less than 70 appeals were made and less than half of these were sustained on reinspection.

The examination by the inspector shows the grower or association most conclusively whether or not the grade adopted is being adhered to. The official inspector is disinterested, and his work has a most potent educational effect. If cars which do not meet the grade specifications, or which contain too large a percentage of defective stock, are shipped to market and bring unsatisfactory returns, the sales organization has a convincing answer to any complaint which the shipper may be inclined to make. The very fact that a sharp line of demarcation is being drawn at shipping point between products which are and those which are not up to grade does much to bring about uniformity in grading and standardization and efficiency in packing-house practices. During the first season of this work very few cooperative organizations have taken Federal shipping-point inspection on all of their products, and some which have done so were not so organized as to secure the proper grading and standardization of the products inspected.

Short Watermelon Crop in Florida.

The Florida watermelon crop, so far as production is concerned, is one of the poorest ever experienced. Heavy and continuous rains which started about May 14, together with the blight and aphis injury, appear to be the chief causes for the crop reduction, which is estimated at 50% to 60% of the original plantings. According to reports from the Ocala field station of the Federal market news service, local estimates place the average yield for the Ocala and Leesburg sections at 1 carload to 13 acres, whereas from the same districts last season 1 car to 3½ acres was obtained. In the extreme northern portion of the State, where the melons have not yet reached such an advanced stage of maturity, it is believed that the damage is not so great and a fairly good yield is expected, provided weather conditions are favorable.

Shipments have been very light. Up to June 2, inclusive, only about 300 cars were forwarded from the State, compared with 4,200 cars to the same time last season and 1,475 in 1921. By the end of May last year practically one-third of the crop had been moved, and from May 30 to June 1 the peak of shipments occurred, average daily movement during that period being 380 cars. In the similar period this season, the daily shipments did not exceed 60 cars. Total output from Florida in 1922 was 11,337 cars.

The quality of Florida watermelons on the whole has been only fair. Some of the small-sized stock is showing a spotted condition,

but large melons—which are very scarce—are of generally good quality.

Plantings for the State are estimated at 30,900 acres, compared with 38,100 last season and with 19,100 acres in 1921. Of this season's acreage, the central section of the State claims 60%, Marion County being the principal producing district with 6,177 acres. Next in importance are Alachua County with 4,565 and Lake County with 3,660 acres. Suwanee County, in the northern part of Florida, also is an important melon section, with estimated plantings of 4,615 acres.

Because of the light available supplies, cash track prices to growers have been exceptionally high. On May 30, shipping-point sales of melons averaging 28–30 pounds brought $600–$700 bulk per car, whereas at the corresponding time last season melons of the same size sold at $225–$325 per car. Jobbing prices on May 31 in New York City ranged $800–$950 per carload of 28–30 pound average melons, while large-size stock sold in Chicago at $900–$950.

Imperial Valley Cantaloupes Now Rolling.

The Imperial Valley cantaloupe season opened this year with the shipment of two express cars on May 23. Records of the past few years indicate that this is near the normal time for car-lot movement to begin from southern California. Cool and unseasonable growing weather last year delayed first shipments until May 31.

Early estimates this season place the cantaloupe acreage in Imperial Valley at 25,000 to 26,000 acres. Revised figures will soon be available. Vines are in excellent growing condition, according to recent reports from the Brawley field station of the Federal market news service. The first or crown set is variable but reported generally light. The second set is good in most fields. Later sets have reasonably good prospects of developing, if favorable weather conditions continue. First shipments were generally well netted and of excellent quality.

Estimating a yield of 150 standard crates per acre and with good markets, the total shipments this season may be close to 12,000 cars. Acreage and shipments during the past five years are given below:

Season.	Acreage.	Shipments.
	Acres.	*Cars.*
1918	12,214	4,405
1919	14,000	7,800
1920	21,370	9,015
1921	21,350	10,709
1922	31,300	12,243

From these figures it will be seen that commercial yields have ranged during the past five years from about 120 crates per acre in 1918 to 190 crates in 1919. The low average of around 130 crates per acre last year was due to heavy waste in harvesting, caused largely by the poor market conditions which prevailed.

The peak movement usually occurs during the third week of June. The following table shows the date of the peak and the number of cars shipped on that day during the past ten seasons:

Season.	Day of peak movement.	Number of cars.	Season.	Day of peak movement.	Number of cars.
1913	June 24	152	1919	June 12	349
1914	June 15	199	1920	June 6	311
1915	June 23	211	1920	June 23	309
1916	June 12	218	1921	June 9	335
1917	June 26	252	1921	June 23	319
1918	June 18	230	1922	June 27	648

Western Potatoes in New York City.

Usually the eastern potato States—New York, Maine, and Pennsylvania—keep New York City supplied with old potatoes during the fall and winter months. Only infrequently does this market call on the large producing sections of the Middle West and the far West for shipments. This season has been a notable exception because of the rather limited supplies in Maine and some other eastern shipping districts. Recently carloads of potatoes have been received in the metropolis from Idaho, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, and Indiana. The seasons total from States outside the usual sources of supply may equal 600 cars, whereas last season only 25 cars were reported from western points, mostly from Idaho. These were fancy baking potatoes, individually wrapped and packed in bushel boxes. The season of 1918–19 was the latest previous time that any appreciable quantity of western potatoes appeared in the New York market. Most of that stock came from Michigan.

Tennessee Strawberry Shipments Light.

Contrary to the first indications that the late frosts would have little effect on the strawberry outlook in western Tennessee, it now seems that the crop will be less than 60 per cent of normal. From 60 to 75 crates of 24 quarts each is considered an average yield per acre in this territory. This season the yield has been estimated at 25 to 30 crates. Some fields may run as low as 10 crates and a few as high as 100 crates per acre.

The crop has been delayed by late frosts and unfavorable weather. Light frosts were reported in some sections as late as May 8, although no material damage resulted aside from adding to the lateness of the crop.

In 1922 there were 41 cars shipped from western Tennessee in April. This season no cars moved in April and only a very few the first week of May, while during the same week last year 641 cars were shipped out. During May, 1922, there were 650 cars shipped from Lauderdale County, originating as follows: Ripley, 236 cars; Gates, 137; Halls, 117; Curve, 99; and Henning, 61. It is estimated that between 400 and 450 cars will be shipped from the county the present season. The quality of the crop this year has been only fair, due largely to the unfavorable weather.

Labor shortage is also likely to reduce shipments. Last year berry pickers were very plentiful and only 2 cents per quart was paid for picking. This year it is very hard to get pickers even at 3 cents per quart. Many growers have hired trucks to go to Memphis and bring back pickers, but with very poor results. Growers tried to provide themselves with help rather early in the season, before berries were ripe enough to warrant active picking, with the result that the pickers who were being paid by the quart were naturally anxious to fill boxes and many small and green berries were gathered. The immaturity of the crop and the scanty picking were among the factors which caused many pickers to leave.

The season opened with light shipments on May 7, and had weather conditions been favorable the height of shipments probably would have been reached by May 16. Last year the peak was passed on May 9. The active shipping season closed about May 25.

Argentine Flaxseed Imported by Minneapolis Mills.

Five hundred thousand bushels of Argentine flaxseed have been received by the Minneapolis linseed-oil mills during the past few weeks, according to information received by the foreign section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Imported flaxseed has been coming to that market since February. It is estimated that 500,000 bushels are on the way. Practically all Argentine flaxseed received in Minneapolis is purchased c. i. f. New York and forwarded to Minneapolis by canal, lake, and rail. The Argentine seed is sold on a basis of 96 per cent pure; whereas local terms are on a basis of practically clean seed with net bushels determined after a dockage deduction. On May 28, 1923, Argentine flaxseed was being purchased at $2.16 c. i. f. New York, and the cost delivered in Minneapolis is determined by that price with 8¢ added to cover the 4 per cent impure seed, plus 40 cents import duty, and freight per bushel by canal, lake, and rail at 20 cents, making a total cost delivered at Minneapolis of $2.84. This price compares with carlot sales of domestic seed on that date of $2.93 to $2.98 on the Minneapolis market. Part cars and sack lots of spot seed on the same date sold at $2.87½ to $2.93 per bushel. The all-rail freight rate on flaxseed from New York to Minneapolis is 55 cents per cwt., or at the rate of 30.8 cents per bushel.

The total imports of flaxseed into the United States during the calendar year 1922 amounted to 14,913,161 bushels. During the nine months' period from July, 1922, up to and including March, 1923, the last month for which figures are available, flaxseed imports amounted to 14,264,461 bushels. Of that amount, 12,061,551 bushels came from Argentina; 1,761,246 bushels from Canada and the balance from other countries.

Grain

Grain Prices Suffer Sharp Decline.

The grain market had a downward trend throughout the week ending June 2. The greatest weakness was in the wheat market and apparently was caused by improved crop prospects in the Winter wheat area and by a continued light export demand. July wheat at Chicago closed the week at $1.10¼, with September at $1.10. Net loss for July for the week was 6¼¢. July corn at Chicago was quoted at the close of the week at 79⅝¢ and September at 76⅝¢.

There was an increased movement of wheat to the principal markets and primary receipts were increased about 1,000,000 bus. Receipts of corn were almost twice those of the previous week, while receipts of oats were slightly less. Shipments of all grains were less than during the previous week and, with the exception of oats, were materially less than the receipts. Notwithstanding the light shipments, however, the visible supply of wheat fell off 1,200,000 bus., corn 2,660,000 bus., and oats about 1,000,000 bus. This would indicate an increased consuming demand at the principal markets.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	May 28-June 2.	May 21-26.	May 28-June 2.	May 21-26.	May 28-June 2.	May 21-26.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	4,776,000	3,742,000	3,172,000	1,837,000	2,717,000	2,809,000
Primary shipments	3,268,000	6,149,000	2,593,000	2,374,000	2,840,000	3,494,000
Visible supply	32,981,000	34,191,000	6,730,000	9,394,000	13,514,000	14,485,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	99	123	269	224	390	345
Minneapolis	1,168	873	178	62	63	78
St. Louis	383	423	380	303	261	279
Kansas City	513	502	304	147	64	45
Cincinnati	71	61	59	41	33	47
New York	1,611	1,428	212	1	117	117

Exports of wheat increased about 1,000,000 bus. for the week, while the exports of corn and rye fell off materially from the amounts reported for the previous week. Wheat export sales reported were of relatively small volume, and it was claimed by the trade were principally of Canadian wheat, a large part of which was sold abroad direct by Canadian exporters.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago totaled 99 cars compared with 1,403 cars for the corresponding week last year. Only a few cars were offered for sale, and notwithstanding an advance of 1 to 2¢ in cash wheat premiums, prices were lower than during the previous week because of the lower future price basis. Local mills were the principal buyers both at Chicago and Minneapolis, and at other large markets.

Because of the recent decline, cash buyers became more active and values apparently were considered on a better merchandising basis. Compared with the value of corn, wheat prices were relatively low, and this fact will probably be taken into consideration by producers when offering the remainder of the old crop and when selling their new crop wheat.

Cash wheat prices followed the future prices closely at Minneapolis during the week under review, and there was very little change of the price basis. No. 1 Dark Northern continued to sell within a range of 1 to 20¢ over the July future prices. The demand for the best grades of Durum wheat, suitable for cereal purposes, was active but was dull for the poor grades. The Duluth July Durum future declined 6½¢ during the week and closed on Friday at $1.03⅞. No. 1 Amber Durum ranged from 2¢ under to 6¢ over the July future prices.

The Kansas City market was also weak. There was an increased movement of wheat from the country and the acceptance of bids from terminal dealers were larger than for some time. The demand from exporters at the Gulf was very light. Mills were also slow buyers of cash wheat and No. 2 Hard Winter, with 13% protein, was quoted around 9¢ per bu. over the July future price.

Prospects of a good Winter wheat crop caused further declines in wheat prices at St. Louis, Red Winter wheat having declined about 20¢ per bu. during the past two weeks. Stocks of flour in distributors' hands were reported of good volume which restricted the mill demand for wheat. Prices were therefore being rapidly readjusted toward a new crop basis. Hard Winter wheat prices were also lowered about 6¢ per bu. with receipts moderate.

The Cincinnati wheat market also lacked strength and followed very closely the decline in future prices. The demand from mills was the smallest for several weeks, and the moderate receipts were absorbed principally by the elevator interests.

CORN DEMAND ACTIVE.

Although receipts of corn were larger than for the previous week, the demand continued active. Prices were about 2¢ lower than at the close of the previous week, but were still 22¢ above the average price at the corresponding time last year. The weighted average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago for May was 83¢, which was 3¢ higher than for any month of the past year and above all May prices since 1909 except the four years of war prices, 1917-1920, inclusive. At Chicago the premiums on Yellow corn were advanced toward the close of the week, caused principally by the better general demand coming mostly from feeders and local industries. Export bids were about ½¢ higher than during the previous week and were around 6¼¢ per bu. over the July future price for corn c. i. f. Buffalo.

The demand for both corn and oats from Texas and other southern points continued very light in the Kansas City market. Offering of corn from country shippers increased and tended to weaken the market. Stocks of corn throughout the South were reported to be adequate for the present and were restricting demand from that territory.

There was a fair movement of corn also to St. Louis, but prices were well maintained because of an active shipping demand and good inquiry from local industries and elevators. Oats were also in good demand at St. Louis, principally from shippers and prices were little changed from those of the previous week. The corn market was independently strong at Cincinnati and was governed almost entirely by the local supply and demand.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of May 28-June 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1.000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	1,693	291	.....	52	402
Gulf ports [2]	412	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	238	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total:					
May 28-June 2, 1923	2,343	291	.....	52	402
May 21-26, 1923	1,011	445	99	178	850
May 29-June 3, 1922	1,853	1,953	1,297	505	1,173
July 1, 1922-June 2, 1923	126,369	55,947	14,307	22,200	38,532
July 1, 1921-June 3, 1922	177,820	94,574	9,195	22,264	17,218

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

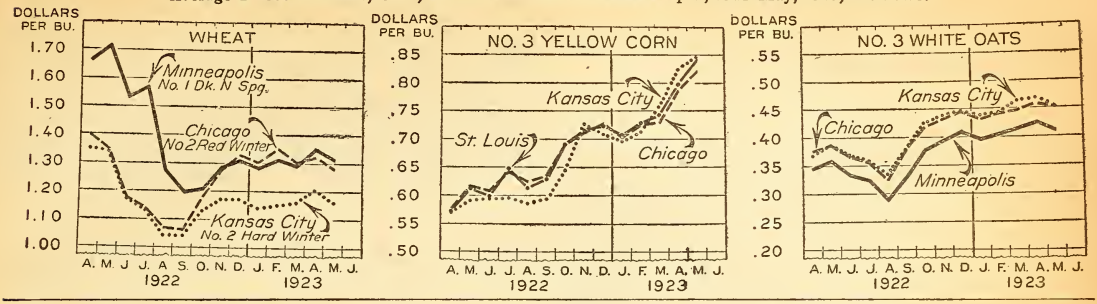
Closing Prices of Grain Futures, June 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	July futures.				September futures.[1]			
	1923		1922		1923		1922	
	June 1.	May 25.	June 1.	May 25.	June 1.	May 25.	June 1.	May 25.
Wheat.								
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago	109⅞	117⅛	119⅛	121⅞	109⅞	115⅜	117⅞	118
Minneapolis	112⅝	121⅛	138⅛	139¼	112⅛	119⅝	124⅞	124⅛
Kansas City	103	109⅜	113⅜	113⅞	103⅞	108⅛	112⅞	110⅜
Winnipeg	112⅛	120	131⅛	134	108⅞	115⅞	122⅝	121⅜
Liverpool	119⅝	122⅜	.....	.....	115⅛	120⅛	.....	.....
Corn.								
Chicago	78⅜	79¼	62⅝	63⅜	75⅝	78	64⅞	65⅛
Kansas City	75⅜	77½	57⅛	57⅜	71⅛	73⅜	59¾	60½
Oats.								
Chicago	40⅜	42½	33¾	38⅛	38⅛	40½	40	39¾
Winnipeg	45¾	48⅝	53⅜	52⅝	42⅜	44⅝	47⅜	46⅜

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Average Prices of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Certain Markets April, 1922–May, 1923, Inclusive.



Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of May 26 to June 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 26 to June 1, 1923.	Prices. May 19–25, 1923.	Prices. May 26 to June 1, 1922.	Sales. May 26 to June 1, 1923.	Sales. May 19–25, 1923.	Sales. May 26 to June 1, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 1. 1922–23	Total of crop year to June 1. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to June 1. 1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
CHICAGO.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	.....	124	.....	.....	1	.....	415	174	238
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	159	48
No. Spring..... No. 2	.....	120	127	.....	1	2	33	203	16
Hard Winter.. No. 2	117	120	123	14	6	58	2,208	1,790	123
No. 3	118	.....	122	2	.....	11	208	765	35
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	117	121	123	16	7	3	1,427	883	162
No. 3	118	121	118	1	1	3	597	682	88
Red Winter... No. 2	127	130	124	2	1	25	713	1,660	43
No. 3	122	.....	121	3	.....	15	768	1,330	58
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	127	134	165	354	258	44	30,472	5,966	511
No. 2	121	127	160	100	96	19	5,131	3,139	163
No. 3	118	123	153	47	41	80	2,948	7,213	41
No. Spring..... No. 1	124	129	155	128	102	15	9,971	680	1,466
No. 2	120	127	.....	109	83	.....	5,709	398	1,434
No. 3	116	122	141	46	46	12	2,632	1,002	263
Am. Durum... No. 2	105	114	133	14	8	22	1,657	1,557	106
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	118	126	145	10	6	108	1,737	2,301	75
No. 3	117	125	144	13	10	38	2,162	1,617	134
Hard Winter.. No. 2	113	118	127	56	74	207	8,234	8,966	92
No. 3	112	119	125	128	122	79	11,427	6,316	181
Y. Hd. Winter.. No. 2	112	114	118	2	4	2	362	248	146
No. 3	110	112	.....	2	2	.....	474	213	223
Red Winter... No. 2	.....	126	122	.....	3	7	405	2,435	17
No. 3	120	118	119	2	3	20	1,511	2,162	70
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	114	128	.....	1	1	.....	912	2,892	32
No. 3	119	124	.....	4	3	.....	969	1,410	69
Hard Winter.. No. 2	110	114	120	50	38	13	4,246	3,117	136
No. 3	110	115	118	7	16	15	1,769	2,588	68
Y. Hd. Winter.. No. 2	108	113	116	4	12	2	405	1,396	29
No. 3	104	.....	114	1	.....	1	194	1,271	15
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter.. No. 2	117	124	131	12	23	9	638	609	105
Red Winter... No. 2	124	135	130	10	17	19	1,884	5,184	36
No. 3	119	130	128	30	66	19	4,667	3,448	135
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	120	126	135	1,168	1,051	848	107,021	73,774	145

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 26 to June 1, 1923.	Prices. May 19–25, 1923.	Prices. May 26 to June 1, 1922.	Sales. May 26 to June 1, 1923.	Sales. May 19–25, 1923.	Sales. May 26 to June 1, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 1. 1922–23	Total of crop year to June 1. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to June 1. 1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	80	82	61	73	44	80	1,602	703	228
No. 3	.....	82	60	.....	4	34	3,296	1,441	229
Yellow..... No. 2	80	83	61	126	108	512	3,705	2,554	145
No. 3	79	82	60	6	10	85	10,129	4,201	241
Mixed..... No. 2	80	82	60	18	12	288	1,754	1,383	127
No. 3	80	81	60	1	4	46	4,637	2,106	220
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	77	81	54	6	8	15	1,039	783	133

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 26 to June 1, 1923.	Prices. May 19–25, 1923.	Prices. May 26 to June 1, 1922.	Sales. May 26 to June 1, 1923.	Sales. May 19–25, 1923.	Sales. May 26 to June 1, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 1. 1922–23	Total of crop year to June 1. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to June 1. 1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr av.
KANSAS CITY.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. d.
White..... No. 2	82	85	56	23	14	51	695	668	104
No. 3	82	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	46	270	17
Yellow..... No. 2	83	87	58	43	20	38	812	355	229
No. 3	84	88	.....	1	3	.....	352	235	150
Mixed..... No. 2	82	86	56	18	10	42	703	498	141
No. 3	81	.....	56	3	.....	2	149	522	29
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	79	82	53	19	14	49	671	440	153
No. 3	79	81	53	1	2	5	233	338	69
Yellow..... No. 2	79	82	54	67	44	99	1,476	744	198
No. 3	79	82	54	4	2	8	958	574	167
Mixed..... No. 2	78	81	53	18	9	29	694	450	154
No. 3	77	80	52	1	2	3	309	414	75
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	83	86	60	32	33	32	893	462	193
No. 3	82	85	.....	5	4	.....	567	426	133
Yellow..... No. 2	83	86	62	65	70	44	1,471	728	202
No. 3	82	85	61	8	7	7	2,021	770	262
Mixed..... No. 2	83	85	59	15	4	11	435	326	133
No. 3	82	84	59	4	4	1	456	315	145
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	81	83	59	560	432	1,481	39,103	21,706	180

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 26 to June 1, 1923.	Prices. May 19–25, 1923.	Prices. May 26 to June 1, 1922.	Sales. May 26 to June 1, 1923.	Sales. May 19–25, 1923.	Sales. May 26 to June 1, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 1. 1922–23	Total of crop year to June 1. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to June 1. 1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	44	45	39	125	107	207	7,684	6,709	114
No. 3	43	44	37	178	160	491	9,370	10,493	89
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	40	42	36	8	8	14	2,065	760	272
No. 3	40	41	34	39	20	85	4,793	4,904	98
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	45	48	39	3	1	2	155	190	82
No. 3	44	46	38	18	8	16	1,142	894	128
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	41	43	35	23	28	37	1,965	1,529	129
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	45	46	38	29	55	11	1,238	733	169
No. 3	44	45	38	51	43	115	2,757	3,534	78
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	43	44	37	474	430	978	31,169	29,746	105

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 26 to June 1, 1923.	Prices. May 19–25, 1923.	Prices. May 26 to June 1, 1922.	Sales. May 26 to June 1, 1923.	Sales. May 19–25, 1923.	Sales. May 26 to June 1, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 1. 1922–23	Total of crop year to June 1. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to June 1. 1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	73	78	100	5	4	8	1,074	948	113
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	68	73	96	17	6	21	2,524	2,551	99

Hay and Feed

Light Receipts Maintain Timothy Prices.

Continued light receipts of the better grades of timothy hay held timothy prices fairly firm during the week ending June 2. For the month of May, however, timothy prices declined slightly, and No. 1 timothy at 10 of the principal markets was on a 25 cents per ton lower basis than at the close of the previous month. This is rather unusual. For the past 10 years timothy hay prices have averaged the highest in May, and only four times during the past 12 years have hay prices been lower in May than in April. The average price of timothy hay at the close of the week was also $4 lower than at the close of the corresponding week last year. There was the usual spring falling off in demand, apparently caused principally by the increased use of pasturage and local forage.

Receipts while not heavy were equal to or slightly in excess of the demand at most markets and, therefore, held prices to their relatively low level. Continued moderate loadings were reported from country stations in a large part of the surplus producing area.

Receipts at the principal markets, together with a comparison with those of the previous week, are shown in the accompanying table:

	May 28 to June 2, 1923.	May 21 to 26, 1923.	May 28 to June 3, 1923.	Jan. 1 to June 2, 1923.	Jan. 1 to June 3, 1923.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	57	45	148	1,879	.....
New York	109	85	147	3,023	3,174
Philadelphia	68	50	.....	1,292	.....
Pittsburgh	105	78	85	2,713	2,613
Cincinnati	199	127	202	3,356	2,827
Chicago	202	222	262	4,931	2,974
Minneapolis-St. Paul	74	83	85	2,282	2,645
St. Louis	191	185	192	3,910	.....
Omaha	25	51	.....	2,926	.....
Kansas City	182	178	.....	9,542	.....
Los Angeles	84	101	48	3,235	2,881
San Francisco	76	140	.....	2,538	.....

Eastern markets continued rather dull. The best grades of timothy were in fair demand at firm prices, but lower grades were dull, especially at Boston where the market was overloaded with the medium and poor grades of hay. Receivers were offering rather large price concessions in order to move lower grades and to save storage charges. The poor grades were also very dull in the New York market, while best hay brought slightly better prices than prevailed at the close of the previous week.

Demand from the southern consuming markets was being reduced by increased use of local forage and purchases were usually in small quantities and for immediate needs.

Prices in the central western markets remained fairly steady. Declines of about $1 per ton were reported at Cincinnati and St. Louis, but at the other important distributing markets prices were practically unchanged. At Cincinnati there was a noticeable falling off in the demand, especially for the No. 2 or lower grades of hay. No. 1 hay of exceptional quality continued very firm, but other grades declined $1 to $2 per ton. At Pittsburgh receipts were just about equal to the demand and prices were steady. The expected increase in receipts caused by the clean-up of the old crop by shippers in the adjacent territory did not materialize at Chicago. Many shippers reported that because of the poor crop prospects in that territory but little more hay would be shipped to market until the needs of the producers for the coming year were more definitely known. Prices, therefore, held firm, and there was a fairly active demand from both dealers and consumers for the limited receipts. No. 2 timothy has been selling at a rather wide discount, but No. 1 sold at the beginning of the week for $21 per ton, which was an advance of about $2 over recent quotations. Increased receipts weakened the market at St. Louis. Shipping demand was lighter and prices declined about $1 per ton.

The movement of new alfalfa was further delayed by rains in the Southwest, only two cars having been received to date at Kansas City. Arizona and Oklahoma were offering new hay for early June shipment or as soon as the weather permitted at prices ranging from $11.50 to $12.50 per ton f. o. b. loading points. Old alfalfa prices, however, were weakened by the prospective movement of new hay. Receipts at Kansas City continued light and country stocks apparently were being well cleared up. The demand was rather scattered and of small volume.

Atlanta reported that new alfalfa was being offered from the West at $30 to $33 per ton and from Alabama at $33 per ton delivered in Atlanta. Most of the new hay which had arrived up to the date of this report was in bad order from heating and was, therefore, off grade. The Pacific coast markets were also weaker because of the excellent new crop prospects.

Prairie prices in the central western markets continued firm because of light receipts and a fair consuming demand. The amount of hay in the channels of trade apparently was rather light and new hay was not expected to arrive in the central western markets before about June 1.

Light Demand Outstanding Factor in Feed Markets.

While transit offerings of feedstuffs during the week ending June 2 were not unduly large the price trend for most kinds was downward, which was primarily the result of the extremely light demand witnessed in most of the important consuming sections.

As is usual during times of light consumption, as soon as transit offerings commenced to be offered below the quotable market there was a marked falling off in the number of inquiries received in distributing markets which led to a further increase in the discounts quoted for nearby shipment under prompt shipment quotations. These reductions failed to stimulate the demand to any noticeable extent, as the interior trade held off, many dealers expecting to see still lower prices.

Most of the markets indicated the situation as "sloppy" and that it was difficult to keep track of the decline. Offerings sheets issued by distributors on the same day showed wide variations in prices for similar feeds and shipment.

Production of most feedstuffs was good and in excess of present requirements. Supplies in hands of interior dealers were generally considered to be rather light though most of the reports received advised that they were more than ample to meet the demand.

Wheat mill feeds.—A decidedly easier tendency prevailed in wheat mill feeds, especially bran, which receded to the lowest level of the season. The demand was light and the price trend erratic. At times southwestern mills were quoting relatively lowest prices, while at other times northwestern prices were about 50 cents lower than those quoted from the Southwest. While the inquiry for transit stuff dropped off considerably, both transit and near-by shipment still commanded sharp premiums over June shipments. July, August, and September shipment bran was available at $4–$5 below prompt shipment prices. Middlings and heavier wheat feeds were fairly firm on light offerings. There was a contraction in the demand for shorts from small lot distributors as well as from jobbers and mixers in the Kansas City market. That market displayed weakness with a declining tendency throughout the week. The only buying of consequence in Minneapolis was by jobbers who were short and there was enough buying of this sort during the early part of the week to hold the market from a rapid decline. At the close it appeared that this demand had been satisfied and June shipment bran was quoted about $2 per ton under spot prices. Interior supplies were ample. Receipts and the movement were fair.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Interest in cottonseed cake and meal was at a low ebb with a lack of inquiry from feeders and mixers. Quotations in distributing markets were about $1 per ton lower, despite the fact that offerings from southern mills were light. Most of the mills are out of the market for the remainder of the season, having cleaned up their stocks. The pressure of linseed cake and meal on the market made for weakness in prices of all oil meals. Interior stocks were good and disposed of only slowly. Shipments from mills were light. Hulls were in fair demand, but were quoted lower. Mills which had a little stock on hand and wanted to close down and clean up for next season's business made concessions in order to get rid of them. The movement and receipts were light.

Linseed meal and cake.—The market for linseed meal and cake was unsteady. Continued heavy production with a rather indifferent demand caused prices to ease off. Thirty-two per cent meal was offered quite freely on the basis of $37 Chicago, $35.50 Minneapolis, while a little 34 per cent meal was offered at $2 per ton over these prices. A few of the important mills advised being sold up for the next 30 days, and offerings were largely made by resellers. Interior stocks were good and the movement was heavy. The export inquiry was light and transactions small. Eastern markets quoted

30 per cent old process meal for prompt shipment lake-and-rail at around $43 delivered and any month shipment from June to August could be secured at about $1 higher.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed fell off as a result of warmer weather and improved pastures. Mill offerings were light and mostly confined to 30-day shipment, but resellers, particularly in the Northeast, offered freely stocks bought some time ago at lower than prevailing prices. Production was good, much heavier than at this time last year. Prices quoted by the larger manufacturers were unchanged from last week and the guaranty against sellers' reduction in price till date of arrival of shipments remained effective. Stocks and the movement were good. Reports received were to the effect that a substantial part of the July production of the larger manufacturers had been sold. Receipts and the movement were heavy.

Hominy feed.—There was a fair demand for hominy feed for transit shipment. Resellers offered liberally, but most of the important mills were out of the market for near-by shipment. The price tendency was toward a lower level, due to increased production and a decided indifference on the part of interior dealers to contract for deferred deliveries. The movement and receipts were fair. Interior stocks were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal offerings were light. Buyers appeared unwilling to take hold af future shipment offerings in view of the slow readjustment of prices to a new crop basis. The latter condition was due to a good demand for spot stuff which helped to maintain values which were only slightly lower than those prevailing during the previous week. Old meal choice medium ground was quoted at $29.75 in the Chicago market, No. 1 at $27.75, and No. 2 at $25. Very little new alfalfa meal was offered for July-August shipment, the basis for trading having hardly been established up to this time. The time when new crop meal will be offered quite freely is, however, not far distant. Mixed-feed manufacturers appeared to be sufficiently well supplied, considering the light demand for their product, to await the season of heavy grinding. Shipments and the movement were light.

Monthly Average Prices per Bushel of Cash Sales of Grain at Stated Markets.

May, 1923, with Comparisons.

Date.	Corn. No. 3 Yellow, Chicago.	Wheat. No. 2 Red, Chicago.	Oats. No. 3 White, Chicago.	Rye. No. 2, Chicago.	Barley. No. 2, Minneapolis.
MONTHLY AVERAGE.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1909-13, May	65	115	45	86	69
1914, May	70	99	40	65	48
1915, May	77	155	54	119	70
1916, May	75	115	43	98	70
1917, May	159	294	70	220	148
1918, May	160	216	77	220	146
1919, May	174	276	69	159	113
1920, May	202	310	109	213	174
1921, May	60	167	39	147	59
1922, May	62	134	38	106	62
June	61	120	37	90	56
July	64	114	36	82	55
August	62	107	29	73	49
September	64	106	33	72	54
October	69	118	38	78	57
November	71	127	39	87	60
December	73	133	41	88	61
1923, January	70	130	40	87	57
February	73	135	40	86	60
March	73	131	45	83	59
April	79	132	46	86	61
May	82	128	45	78	61

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, June 2, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																				
Timothy and clover:	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
No. 1 timothy	$27.00	$26.50	$23.00	$21.50	$22.50	$23.50	$26.50	$26.50	$26.50		$24.50	$19.00		$23.50		$24.00		$19.75		
No. 2 timothy	23.25	24.00	21.50	18.50	21.50	22.00	24.50	24.50	24.50		23.50	18.00		20.00		19.50		17.50		
No. 1 light clover mixed		25.00	21.50	18.50	20.50	23.00	25.50	25.00	25.50			18.00		20.00				19.50		
No. 2 light clover mixed			19.50		18.50	21.50								17.00						
No. 1 medium clover mixed		18.50	20.50			21.00								17.00						
No. 1 clover mixed	19.00			18.50	18.00				25.00			17.50						18.50		
No. 1 clover				17.00	17.50	20.00						17.50		[3]16.00		20.50		18.75		
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa						23.00	32.00				30.00	20.00		[3]23.00			$21.25	25.00	$21.00	$17.00
Standard alfalfa						22.00	30.00	28.50			28.00	18.00		[3]20.00		29.00	19.00	23.00	17.00	16.00
No. 2 alfalfa						21.00	24.50	27.00			26.00	17.50		[3]17.00			17.25	19.00		15.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland														18.00			19.50	19.50		
No. 2 upland														15.00			16.50	17.25		
No. 1 midland														13.00		23.50	18.50			
STRAW.																				
No. 1 wheat	13.00		16.00	13.00	13.50	12.00	12.50					11.50		11.00			9.25	7.25		
No. 1 oat	14.00		16.00	13.00	14.50		12.50					11.50		11.50			8.50	7.25		
No. 1 rye (tangled)				13.00	27.50							15.00		12.50						
No. 1 rye (straight)	31.00	26.00	27.00																	
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	32.50	32.25	31.50	31.50	31.25	31.50	32.50					30.50	30.00	26.50	$23.50					
Soft winter	34.00	34.00	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.00	34.00	34.00	34.00		27.50	30.50	31.50			27.00		24.00	40.00	36.00
Hard winter	33.00	32.50	32.00	32.00			33.00					30.50	31.00	27.00		26.00	24.75	24.00		
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	35.50	35.00	35.00	34.50	34.75	34.50	36.00		40.00			33.50	31.50	30.50	27.00					
Soft winter	39.00			38.50	37.00	38.00	37.50	38.00				36.00	35.50					28.00		44.00
Hard winter	38.50		38.00	38.00			36.50					36.00	34.50			29.50	29.50	28.00		
Hard winter wheat shorts							36.00		37.00		30.00		34.50				27.00	26.25		36.00
Wheat millrun	36.00		35.00															26.00		35.00
Rye middlings				33.00		33.50							30.00		26.50					
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	44.25	43.50	43.25	41.00								41.50	39.50	37.00	35.50		39.50	40.00		51.00
Cottonseed (43%)	55.00													49.75						
Cottonseed (41%)	50.50	50.00	50.00	49.00					39.00		41.25	46.00	48.50	46.25			49.75	48.50	44.00	51.00
Cottonseed (36%)	44.25	44.50	45.00	44.50			37.50	38.50			37.00	42.50	44.00	42.25						
Digester Feeding Tankage (60%)														55.00				55.00		
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)					35.00				35.00		28.50	30.50		27.75		26.50	25.50	24.00	30.00	
Gluten feed	44.30	43.65	43.25	41.05	43.00							40.00	41.05	37.15						
White hominy feed	39.00	38.75	39.00	36.50	37.00	36.00	40.00		39.00			35.50	36.25	34.00		32.00	30.60			
Yellow hominy feed	38.50	38.50	38.75		36.50	36.00	39.50					35.50	35.75	33.00			30.60			
Ground barley												34.50		34.00				32.00	[4]35.00	
Dried beet pulp					47.00			45.00	44.00			47.00								41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Seeds

Retail Prices of Field Seeds Firm.

Retail prices of most field seeds held fairly steady with the general trend upward during the month of May as the close of the spring selling season came nearer. The average prices of all clovers and grasses changed very little. Red clover was 20¢ to 65¢ per 100 pounds lower in the Corn Belt States and 45¢ higher in the eastern States; alsike changed slightly; sweet clover was erratic; alfalfa remained steady; timothy firm; Kentucky bluegrass 20¢ to 75¢ lower in the West Central, Southwestern, and North and Middle Atlantic divisions and higher in other sections; and orchard grass advanced 40¢ to $1 per 100 pounds in practically all divisions.

Seeds of the late-sown forage crops made appreciable gains. Japanese millet, stocks of which have been unusually large, is the outstanding exception and declines of 15¢ to $1 are noted in prices for this commodity. Cowpeas are firm but practically unchanged from a month ago while soy beans advanced 80¢ per 100 pounds in the East Central division, $1.15 in the West Central, and $1.10 in the Southwestern division.

The retail demand for the late-sown seeds has been or is expected to be greater than normal in a few States, principally Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and Oklahoma. In these States, millets, soy beans, and Sudan grass are the seeds most frequently mentioned as being in good demand. In other States principally in the Northwest where the general demand is not expected to be above normal, the demand in some localities is reported heavy for these crops. A few dealers in Indiana and Illinois report a shortage of soy beans. However, stocks in dealers' hands generally are sufficient to take care of the anticipated demand.

Estimate of Flaxseed in India Greater Than Last Year.

The final estimate of flaxseed production in India for 1922–23 is placed at 21,400,000 bushels, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 23 per cent greater than the estimate of last year, which was 17,360,000 bushels.

Market for Wheat Flour in China.

American wheat flour is finding a market in Swatow, China, reports Consul Lester L. Schnare under date of March 13. The 1922 customs returns for that port show an increase of 33% over 1921 in imports of wheat flour. The total consumption of imported wheat flour in and about Swatow amounts to more than 2,000 tons per month or about 24,350 tons for the entire year 1922. The increase in imports during 1922 was due largely to the failure of the 1922 wheat crop in North China. About 76% of this flour came from abroad and the balance from native ports. Most of this 76% came from the United States to Hongkong and was transshipped to Swatow. Swatow now, however, has a direct steamship service with the United States. It is believed that adverse weather conditions have rendered prospects for the present crop in North China even worse than last year.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	May— 1923.	May— 1922.	July 1, 1922–May 31, 1923.	July 1, 1921–May 31, 1922.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	121,400	811,100	8,282,800	4,916,600
Canada bluegrass	86,200	15,500	835,700	1,028,200
Awnless bromegrass	.....	1,000	.....	14,000
Alsike clover	30,000	177,000	5,566,100	6,997,400
Crimson clover	154,100	43,400	2,181,400	3,365,500
Red clover	3,100	481,900	447,900	10,226,300
White clover	53,400	104,200	465,700	1,589,000
Clover mixtures	4,400	.....	20,100	57,300
Grass mixtures	.....	.....	100	43,100
Agrostis mixtures	.....	.....	2,600	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	500
Broom-corn millet	407,500	200,000	4,827,100	1,315,700
Foxtail millet	.....	.....	65,300	301,900
Orchard grass	.....	42,700	768,000	2,921,700
Rape	22,700	286,300	6,384,100	4,245,600
Redtop	.....	200	11,400	1,700
English ryegrass	103,900	19,900	1,739,300	1,837,800
Italian ryegrass	44,700	8,100	848,300	777,600
Timothy	.....	.....	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	137,700	153,100	1,589,000	1,855,100
Spring vetch	210,900	44,000	1,828,900	250,000

Retail Prices of Field Seeds of High Quality, by Geographical Divisions.

May 28, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind of seed.	North and Middle Atlantic. May 28, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 22, 1922.	East Central. May 28, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 22, 1922.	North Central. May 28, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 22, 1922.	West Central. May 28, 1923.	May 1, 1923	May 22, 1922.	Southwestern. May 28, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 22, 1922.	North Pacific. May 28, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 22, 1922.
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Clovers:																		
Red clover	$25.20	$24.75	$27.55	$22.10	$22.75	$25.25	$23.35	$23.15	$24.85	$22.65	$22.85	$23.70	$24.40	$24.45	$27.10	$27.15	$27.25	$27.85
Alsike clover	21.50	21.60	23.15	19.05	19.20	21.35	20.70	20.45	22.70	20.20	20.45	22.25	20.45	20.25	.....	24.05	23.85	27.40
White clover	66.75	66.50	52.85	64.05	66.85	48.20	65.55	64.60	51.10	66.45	66.85	54.90	64.15	62.75	51.10	75.25	74.15	61.45
Sweet clover	14.40	14.50	12.75	15.25	14.70	11.75	14.10	14.35	10.20	15.25	14.85	11.75	16.15	16.45	10.75	17.65	18.35	15.40
Alfalfa	24.25	24.45	23.20	23.60	23.50	22.65	25.05	25.25	22.60	20.95	21.55	19.20	20.65	20.50	20.90	24.70	25.10	23.75
Grasses:																		
Timothy	9.44	9.30	9.35	8.55	8.55	8.40	8.00	8.15	7.80	8.25	8.35	7.95	10.30	9.75	8.45	10.80	10.85	10.90
Redtop	25.50	25.45	27.40	23.30	23.15	26.05	25.30	25.75	29.40	22.95	22.85	28.30	23.75	23.45	25.35	29.00	29.15	28.70
Kentucky bluegrass	32.05	32.90	61.20	33.30	32.60	56.05	34.90	34.15	55.85	34.95	35.15	53.60	38.80	40.55	53.75	42.10	41.75	63.15
Orchard grass	20.30	19.25	24.20	18.65	18.25	25.20	20.65	20.25	24.10	17.35	18.25	23.05	17.90	16.80	23.00	25.90	25.20	27.85
Millets:																		
Golden millet	6.05	5.70	5.30	5.70	5.35	4.15	5.45	5.25	3.70	4.90	4.60	3.10	5.40	5.15	3.70	8.60	8.15	7.50
Common millet	5.70	4.50	4.95	5.10	4.85	3.85	4.70	4.60	3.45	4.30	4.05	2.75	4.95	4.60	3.10	7.50	6.85	6.15
Siberian millet	.....	.....	4.85	4.90	4.80	4.10	5.35	5.25	3.90	4.25	4.00	2.65	4.45	4.45	3.00	8.25	7.85	6.60
Hungarian millet	5.55	5.80	5.65	5.40	4.60	4.15	5.25	5.10	4.15	4.60	4.05	3.50	4.50	5.50	4.00	8.70	7.00	6.80
Japanese millet	5.15	6.10	7.55	4.15	4.75	6.15	4.40	4.55	5.80	4.00	4.60	5.65	5.70	5.85	4.80	8.30	8.20	8.60
Sorgos ("Cane"):																		
Amber rgo	6.60	6.75	4.60	6.10	6.05	4.35	6.80	6.70	4.25	4.70	4.65	3.35	4.90	5.20	3.25	9.65	9.40	7.40
Orange sogo	.....	.....	4.00	6.25	6.10	4.30	.....	.....	4.40	4.85	4.80	3.80	5.20	5.10	3.05	10.65	10.00	6.50
Sudan grasssor	19.45	19.70	10.25	18.35	19.60	8.50	17.50	17.45	8.00	17.10	16.20	7.85	15.55	15.90	6.50	20.45	18.55	10.95
Rape	11.10	10.60	12.35	11.10	11.15	11.95	10.50	10.40	11.10	10.90	10.80	12.10	12.95	13.80	11.85	12.65	12.95	13.00
Vetches:																		
Hairy vetch	20.95	21.25	16.20	18.95	18.65	14.75	20.40	19.95	19.05	22.60	21.75	16.15	23.00	24.15	16.00	23.95	24.05	20.10
Common vetch	9.30	9.80	8.20	9.45	10.40	8.00	11.45	12.10	8.85	13.00	11.60	11.00	13.00	11.00	.....	9.65	10.25	7.75
Cowpeas	5.50	5.50	5.60	5.20	5.15	4.70	7.20	7.00	7.00	5.75	5.65	5.65	5.70	6.15	5.00	.....	.....	6.85
Soy beans	5.55	5.50	4.80	5.40	4.60	4.70	7.55	7.50	6.85	7.25	6.10	5.90	6.85	5.75	5.60	.....	.....	9.00
Seed potatoes	1.95	1.95	2.95	2.15	2.30	3.00	1.10	1.20	2.05	2.15	2.00	2.65	3.20	3.25	3.85	1.20	1.50	2.40
Seed grains:	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*
Seed corn	2.35	2.15	2.25	2.15	2.05	1.95	2.55	2.45	2.10	1.95	1.90	1.60	2.50	2.45	1.80	3.80	3.75	3.35
Seed wheat	2.20	2.50	2.75	1.70	1.70	1.95	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.45	1.30	1.90	1.50	1.60	2.20	1.65	1.55	1.55
Seed oats	.90	.95	.95	.60	.70	.60	.55	.60	.55	.70	.65	.50	.75	.75	.70	.85	.85	.75
Seed barley	1.55	1.80	1.70	1.20	1.10	1.10	.75	.75	.75	.85	.75	.85	1.30	1.15	.95	1.30	1.30	1.20
Seed rye	2.20	2.30	2.40	1.25	1.30	1.70	1.15	1.00	1.25	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.55	1.70	2.10	1.75	1.65	1.50
Seed buckwheat	1.85	1.50	1.80	1.65	1.75	1.95	1.70	1.65	1.85	2.10	2.10	2.05	2.75	2.55	.....	3.05	2.80	.....

Cotton

Prices Decline Sharply.

The feature in the cotton market during the week ending June 2, a week of small demand and little activity, was the issuance of the Government crop condition report on June 1, which showed the condition on May 25 to be 71.0% of a normal, compared with 69.6% on May 25, 1922, and 73.6% the average of the past 10 years. The condition in Texas was reported to be much better than last year, but in all the other important producing States a poorer condition than last year was shown. The report was slightly better than the general average of trade expectations and appeared to have been discounted by the price advances of the previous two weeks. After the issuance of the report there were heavy sales of future contracts, prices dropped sharply, and closing prices of future contracts for the day on the two future markets were from 112 to 137 points lower than the previous day. The average of quotations for spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets lost nearly 1¢ during the day.

Much unfavorable weather was reported during the week from the eastern half of the Cotton Belt. Generally favorable weather prevailed in the western half. Demand for spot cotton in the South was dull, sales in 10 designated spot markets during the five business days of the week being only slightly in excess of 10,000 bales. There was more inquiry and a slightly increased demand for cotton goods in the goods markets.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 27.04¢ per lb. on June 2 compared with 27.84¢ at the close of the previous week and 20.21¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. July future contracts on both the New York and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 123 points, the closing price at New York being 25.90¢ and at New Orleans 26.14¢

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

June 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	June 2, 1923.	June 3, 1922.	June 4, 1921.	June 5, 1920.	May 29, 1919.	June 2, 1923.	June 2, 1922.	June 4, 1921.	June 5, 1920.	May 29, 1919.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
July	25.90	20.63	12.52	38.45	31.66	26.14	20.50	12.02	38.60	31.72
October	23.25	20.41	13.27	36.07	30.82	22.58	20.00	12.73	35.95	30.14
December	22.92	20.25	13.68	35.05	30.42	22.30	19.75	13.11	34.96	29.88
January	22.60	20.15	13.76	34.48	30.21	22.25	19.61	13.25	34.35	29.64
March	22.55	19.97	14.03	33.93	30.09	22.15	19.34	13.57	33.72	29.43

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of May 28–June 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	May 28–June 2, 1923.						May 29–June 3, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Norfolk	27.75	27.88	(1)	27.63	26.50	26.50	20.75	(1)	20.50	20.25	20.63	20.38
Augusta	28.75	28.81	(1)	28.63	27.50	27.50	20.75	20.75	20.50	20.38	20.50	20.38
Savannah	28.27	28.38	(1)	28.13	27.00	27.00	20.63	20.63	20.38	20.25	20.50	(1)
Montgomery	27.50	27.63	(1)	27.88	27.00	27.00	20.00	20.00	19.88	19.75	20.00	19.88
New Orleans	28.25	28.50	(1)	28.50	28.50	27.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	(1)
Memphis	27.75	28.00	(1)	28.00	27.50	27.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50
Little Rock	27.25	27.25	(1)	27.25	26.75	26.75	20.00	(1)	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Dallas	27.60	27.70	(1)	27.50	26.40	26.30	20.40	(1)	20.20	19.95	20.35	20.15
Houston	28.15	28.40	(1)	28.20	27.00	27.00	21.00	(1)	20.80	20.70	21.10	(1)
Galveston	28.40	28.50	(1)	28.30	27.30	27.30	21.10	(1)	20.90	20.70	21.00	(1)
Average	27.97	28.11	(1)	28.00	27.15	27.04	20.56	20.48	20.42	20.30	20.51	20.21

[1] Holiday.

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on June 1 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1892	7.50	1900	9.00	1908	11.30	1916	12.70
1893	7.62	1901	8.25	1909	11.25	1917	22.65
1894	7.44	1902	9.50	1910	14.55	1918	29.00
1895	7.25	1903	11.50	1911	15.85	1919	32.80
1896	8.00	1904	12.40	1912	11.40	1920	40.00
1897	7.75	1905	8.75	1913	11.80	1921	12.90
1898	6.56	1906	11.25	1914	13.75	1922	21.00
1899	6.25	1907	12.80	1915	9.55	1923	27.55

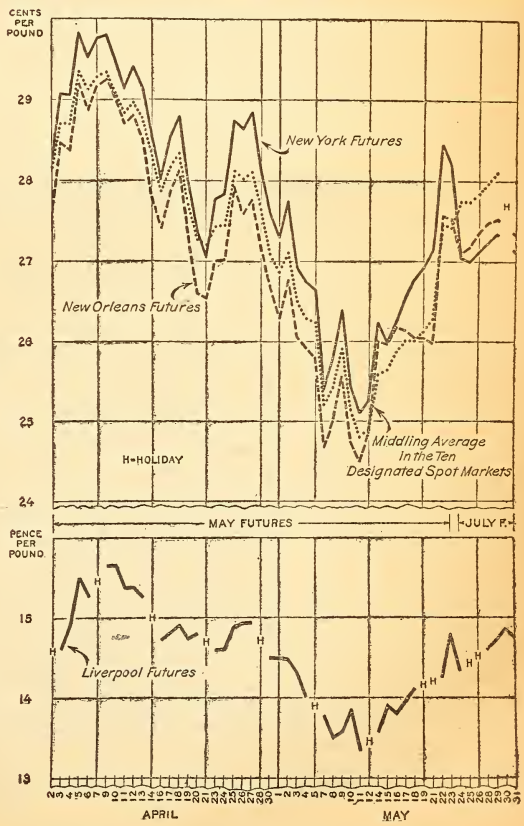
Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	June 3, 1921.	June 2, 1922.	June 1, 1923.	June 3, 1921.	June 2, 1922.	June 1, 1923.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Middling Fair	1	19	8	3	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	88	1,244	2,936	262	133	66
Good Middling	2,288	15,094	27,418	2,622	482	446
Strict Middling	15,096	55,648	23,957	14,322	2,795	2,248
Middling	45,827	81,640	11,963	22,165	8,126	3,116
Strict Low Middling	40,204	43,541	7,929	14,629	4,582	1,414
Low Middling	9,623	6,684	2,867	5,400	535	116
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,934	6,030	1,043	2,752	761	431
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,182	3,021	455	2,567	867	133
Good Middling Yellow Stained	34	27	2	3	4	3
Total	120,277	212,948	78,578	64,725	18,285	7,975

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on June 1, at the port of New York were 89,610 bales; on June 2, 1922, 216,871 bales; on June 3, 1921, 140,796 bales. At the port of New Orleans on June 1, 97,202 bales; on June 2, 1922, 176,200 bales; and on June 3, 1921, 456,340 bales.

Comparative Cotton Price Variations for April and May.



Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–June 1, 1923, and Stocks June 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

(Compiled from commercial reports.)

	Aug. 1, 1913–May 29, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–May 30, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–June 4, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–June 3, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–June 2, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–June 1, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–June 2, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	10,249	4,891	6,561	5,905	5,607	5,522	5,678	97.3
Port stocks	514	1,294	1,020	1,616	837	383	1,203	31.8
Interior receipts	7,238	5,984	6,770	6,921	6,807	7,128	6,806	104.7
Interior stocks	295	1,283	1,044	1,457	715	447	1,091	41.0
Into sight	14,226	10,137	11,389	10,196	9,519	10,219	10,478	97.5
Northern spinners' takings	2,542	1,813	2,700	1,761	1,989	2,197	2,150	102.2
Southern spinners' takings	2,915	3,496	3,176	2,514	3,518	4,138	3,320	124.6
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,790	3,525	3,887	4,533	3,001	1,432	3,525	40.6

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on June 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	May 29, 1914.	June 1, 1917.	May 31, 1918.	May 30, 1919.	June 4, 1920.	June 3, 1921.	June 2, 1922.	June 1, 1923.	5-year average, June 2, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	812	403	147	334	859	619	403	277	490
Manchester	59	35	10	47	173	75	40	34	69
Continent	837	239	128	284	521	478	500	215	382
Total	1,708	680	285	665	1,553	1,172	1,033	526	941

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–June 1, 1923, and Stocks on June 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–June 3, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–June 2, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–June 1, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–June 2, 1917–18, to 1921–22.	June 3, 1921.	June 2, 1922.	June 1, 1923.	5-year average, June 2, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	257	339	268	403	114	64	43	86
Augusta	348	363	287	421	113	93	21	109
Savannah	606	692	414	900	173	85	25	138
Montgomery	49	48	60	56	29	17	8	16
New Orleans	1,346	1,142	1,319	1,324	456	176	97	355
Memphis	869	884	1,081	1,017	306	105	69	279
Little Rock	207	180	170	193	69	38	19	39
Dallas	119	176	84	116	17	15	3	14
Houston	2,780	2,530	2,658	2,176	318	104	45	212
Galveston	2,787	2,371	2,287	2,081	383	195	61	249
Total	9,378	8,713	8,628	8,587	1,978	892	391	1,497

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of May 21–26, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	May 21–26, 1923.		May 22–27, 1922.		May 23–28, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Raleigh, N. C.	$40.00	$40.00	$47.00	$45.00	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.	30.00	30.00	45.00	40.00	$20.00	$16.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	45.00	40.00	44.00	40.00	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	50.00	48.00	[1] 48.00	.....	24.00	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	45.00	40.00	45.00	40.00	18.00	12.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	45.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss.	45.00	35.00	.....	.....	24.00	20.00

[1] Nominal.

Spot Cotton Quotations for June 2, and Sales During Week of May 28–June 2, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for June 2, the commercial differences in prices between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of May 28–June 2, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											June 2, 1923.	June 3, 1922.	June 4, 1921.	June 5, 1920.	May 29, 1919.	June 1, 1918.	June 2, 1917.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	63	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	92	181	240	375	214	213	78
Strict Good Middling	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	69	140	190	303	163	172	56
Good Middling	50	38	38	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	48	96	128	238	113	125	39
Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	56	63	125	60	76	20
Middling	26.50	27.50	27.00	27.00	27.50	26.75	26.30	27.00	27.30	27.50	27.04	20.21	11.32	41.20	31.94	29.26	21.75
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	56	110	290	158	91	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	133	230	708	428	229	62
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	223	335	1,115	723	330	105
Good Ordinary[2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	315	438	1,393	953	481	149
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 5	50	203	173	8	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	61	143	335	264	64	20
Middling[2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	163	248	500	418	125	42
Strict Low Middling[2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	240	370	730	613	204	74
Low Middling[2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	325	470	1,060	890	333	113
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	130	218	460	413	120	49
Strict Middling[2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	223	310	638	563	175	70
Middling[2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	310	418	790	705	258	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	155	268	585	553	181	51
Strict Middling[2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	233	363	723	663	244	81
Middling[2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	310	460	870	785	315	112
Sales for week, bales	589	351	232	90	775	1,020	883	2,721	2,124	1,612	[4] 10,397	[4] 39,435	[4] 63,159	[4] 23,653	[4] 134,919	[4] 27,672	[4] 70,766

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to June 2, 1923, amounted to 3,459,769 bales, compared with 3,111,219 bales during the corresponding period of 1921-22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 3,167,010 bales.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, June 2, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	June 2, 1923.	June 2, 1922.	June 4, 1921.	June 2, 1923.	June 3, 1922.	June 4, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 27.50	*Cents.* 20.50	*Cents.* 11.63	*Cents.* 27.50	*Cents.* 20.50	*Cents.* 11.50
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	50	150	50	Even.	150	50
1 1/8 ins.	100	375	275	100	450	375
1 3/16 ins.	150	550	600	150	750	625
1 1/4 ins.	225	800	.....	350	950	825
1 5/16 ins.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 3/8 ins.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on June 1 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points, were as follows: No. 1 grade, 37¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢, and No. 3, 35¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38¢ for No. 1 grade, 36¢ for No. 2, and 34¢ for No. 3.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1, 1922, to June 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–May 29, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–June 4, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–June 3, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–June 2, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–June 1, 1923.	4-year average, Aug. 1, June 2, 1918–19 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	3,301,669	2,930,360	1,523,242	1,525,065	1,239,763	1,990,148	62.3
France	1,067,794	531,186	493,476	680,398	587,149	582,039	100.9
Germany	2,749,447	393,021	1,020,846	1,280,765	846,015	673,658	125.6
Italy	449,433	497,766	458,953	363,585	444,100	446,506	99.5
Japan	337,844	793,414	426,593	730,687	551,885	653,665	84.0
China	2,978	7,045	26,430	84,149	18,824	30,881	61.4
Spain	253,507	219,143	221,277	270,527	209,673	239,938	87.4
Belgium	189,136	180,525	177,660	152,149	161,147	142,947	112.7
Canada (1)	133,321	166,772	129,477	155,267	176,493	154,202	114.5
Other countries	239,290	458,439	221,154	192,967	207,308	285,843	72.5
Total	8,724,419	6,177,671	4,699,108	5,435,559	4,442,357	5,199,827	85.4

[1]Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Apr. 30

Exports for the week ending June 1 amounted to 36,771 bales, compared with 32,522 bales the previous week, 149,470 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 92,722 bales for the week ending May 29, 1914.

Oriental Peanuts on Canadian Markets.

American peanuts on the Canadian market are being temporarily replaced by peanuts from Java, China, and Japan, because of lower prices, reports Consul General Albert Halstead at Montreal under date of April 27, 1923. There is normally a good market for American peanuts in Canada, but the short American crop in 1922 has so increased prices that Canadian importers now find it cheaper to purchase from the Orient. The Canadian market prefers the Virginia peanut because it arrives in fresher condition and because it can be delivered in a month, while it takes three months to obtain peanuts from the oriental sources of supply. Most of the peanuts shipped to Canada are shelled, not only because freight costs on shelled nuts are lower but also because the Canadian companies have no shelling equipment.

The Canadian imports of peanuts during the 11 months ending February 28, 1923, totaled 8,169,968 lbs. of shelled and 5,094,481 lbs. of unshelled. The United States supplied 5,984,346 lbs. of the shelled and 3,951,475 of the unshelled. Practically all of the balance was supplied by China and Japan. Peanuts imported into Canada are used for roasting and salting, for the manufacture of peanut butter, and for confectionery purposes. Canada manufactures large quantities of peanut butter for which Chinese and Japanese peanuts are largely used. Formerly the manufacturers purchased No. 2 Virginians.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending June 4, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

The Effect of Borax on the Growth and Yield of Crops.—By J. J. Skinner and B. E. Brown, biochemists, and F. R. Reid, assistant biochemist, Office of Soil-Fertility Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 31, pls. 11. April 23, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1126.**) Price, 15 cents.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 23, No. 12. March 24, 1923. Contents: Summer Irrigation of Pima Cotton. (G–291.) By R. D. Martin and H. F. Loomis.—Permanence of Variety in the Potato. (Minn.–44.) By Fred A. Krantz.—Anatomical Studies on Potato-Wart. (G–292.) By Ernst F. Artschwager.—Influence of Temperature and Evaporation upon the Development of Aphis pomi DeGeer. (Oreg.–8.) By Frank H. Lathrop.—Downy Mildew on Lettuce in California. (G–293.) By D. G. Milbrath.—Determination of Starch Content in the Presence of Interfering Polysaccharids. (E–20.) By George P. Walton and Mayme R. Coe.—Biological Notes on the Hen Flea, Echidnophaga gallinacea. (K–105.) By D. C. Parman. Pp. 927–1009, figs. 12, pls. 9. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18 the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended December 1, 1921, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning January 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

The Striped Cucumber Beetle and How to Control It. By F. H. Chittenden, Entomologist in Charge, Truck-Crop Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 16, figs. 16. April, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1322.**)

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 1038, "The Striped Cucumber Beetle and its Control."

Studies on Contact Insecticides. By Charles H. Richardson, Insect Physiologist, Fruit Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology, and C. R. Smith, Chemist, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 16. May 29, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1160.**) Price, 5 cents.

This investigation involves a study of the toxicity of the more readily available organic compounds when used as contact insecticides.

Status and Results of Boys' and Girls' Club Work. Northern and Western States, 1921. By George E. Farrell, in charge of boys' and girls' club work, office of extension work in the North and West, States Relations Service, and Gertrude L. Warren, assistant. Pp. 29, figs. 12. April, 1923. (**Department Circular 255.**)

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, During the Period from June 1 to September 30, 1920. Pp. 99, pls. 8. Issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry. May 14, 1923. (**Inventory No. 64: Nos. 50648 to 51357.**) Price, 15 cents.

Soil Survey of Mills County, Iowa. By Grove B. Jones of the, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and N. J. Russell, of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 32, fig. 1, map. (**From F. O. Soils, 1920.**)

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 48, No. 5. April, 1923. Pp. 401–500. Price, 10 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 192. April, 1923. Pp. 37–44. May 22, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Same. Bureau of Chemistry. Supplement 155. Notices of Judgments 11201–11250. Pp. 113–130. May 8, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Same. Bureau of Chemistry. Supplement 156. Notices of Judgments 11251–11300. Pp. 131–149. May, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Weather

Beneficial Rains in Northwestern States.

The weather of the week ending June 5 was characterized by wide variations in precipitation and in temperature conditions in different sections of the country. It was unseasonably warm from the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys northward and high temperatures prevailed in the Middle Atlantic coast section the last half of the week. On the other hand it was too cool and wet for warm-weather crops in the Southeast and unseasonably cool weather prevailed in nearly all sections west of the Rocky Mountains. Frost was reported locally in exposed places in some interior northeastern sections and at many places in the more western States. There was some damage from frost in western Colorado, locally in Utah, parts of Washington, and many places in Nevada.

It continued too wet for field work in much of the Southeast, especially in Georgia and Florida, but less rainfall than during the preceding weeks was favorable in the lower Mississippi Valley, which permitted much needed cultivation of row crops. Showers in Texas, where it has been too dry, were very helpful in many localities, while general and beneficial rains occurred between the western Lake region and the Rocky Mountains. The week was especially favorable in the northern and northwestern Great Plains, but drier weather was needed in the central Plains area. Rainfall was particularly timely and favorable in the Northwestern States, especially in Idado and eastern Washington and Oregon and the northern portions of Nevada and Utah.

Small grains.—Wheat was heading as far north as Pennsylvania, northern Illinois, and Nebraska. This crop made fair to very good progress during the week in most Ohio Valley localities, but was reported as heading short in much of Ohio and northern Illinois. The crop made excellent progress in Missouri where it was heading out generally and much in bloom, while growth was mostly satisfactory in Iowa. Wheat showed improvement in Nebraska. Conditions continued favorable in Kansas, but there was much fly and chinchbug damage in that State.

Small grains made satisfactory progress from the Rocky Mountains westward, generous rains being especially beneficial in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and much of Nevada and Utah, while the cool weather promoted satisfactory filling in California. The weather was favorable for grain harvest in Texas, but this work was interrupted by frequent rains in much of the Southeast.

Generous rains fell in the spring wheat belt and that crop made good to excellent advance in all sections, although it was rather warm for best stooling conditions in the eastern portions of the belt. The stands were reported as rather thin in Wisconsin. The weather was particularly favorable for spring wheat in the Dakotas and Montana.

Oats showed considerable improvement in Kentucky, but continued to grow rather slowly in Ohio and to vary in condition in Illinois, though mostly good. More moisture was badly needed for this crop in southern Michigan and rains would be beneficial in the middle Atlantic coast area. The crop was in fair condition, though rather short in Iowa, but making fine growth in the northern Great Plains and the Northwest. The week was mostly favorable for rye, though the crop was only fair in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, where it was heading short in many places. Flax made fine growth in South Dakota and the early sown came up well in North Dakota, while the crop was in satisfactory condition in Montana. Planting of grain sorghums was well along in the southern Great Plains.

WARMER WEATHER MORE FAVORABLE FOR CORN.

Corn.—Good corn weather prevailed in the Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains and the crop showed general improvement with the more favorable temperature conditions. Planting was nearly completed in the Ohio Valley States and in Iowa and cultivation of the early planted progressed. The condition of the crop continued generally poor, however, in Iowa and little cultivation has been possible because of slow growth, and there was considerable complaint of weedy fields. The crop grew fast in Missouri where it has a good color, but is becoming grassy in some wetter districts.

Fields were grassy also in Arkansas and Oklahoma, but the progress and condition of the crop were mostly fair to very good in those States. Growth was rapid in Kansas, but cultivation was needed as continued rains have interrupted field work. Early planted corn came up nicely in the more northern Plains States, but the weather was too cool for this crop west of the Rocky Mountains. Corn did well as a rule in the Atlantic coast area, but more rain was need in most central and northern sections. The weather was favorable for planting in the more northeastern States and this work had become general in that section.

Cotton.—In general the weather during the week was more favorable in much of the Cotton Belt than for several preceding weeks, although it continued decidedly unfavorable in some sections. Beneficial showers occurred in Texas and less rainfall was helpful in the central portions of the belt, which permitted better progress in field work. Frequent and heavy rains continued, however, in the more southeastern districts, which, together with the cool weather, gave unfavorable conditions for cotton.

Progress and condition of early planted cotton in Texas were mostly fair to very good, but the late planted got a poor start because of drought and cutworms; chopping and cultivation made very good progress. In Oklahoma, rainfall was again general and mostly moderately heavy to excessive, and the crop either made slow progress or deteriorated, with much replanting necessary; there was considerable hail damage in the west-central and southwestern portions. Less frequent rain and moderate temperatures were more favorable in Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Cotton showed some improvement in Arkansas, but continued in very poor to poor condition, except in some favored localities. Very good progress was reported in Louisiana and the fair weather the latter part of the week permitted of much needed cultivation in Tennessee.

COOL WEATHER RETARDS COTTON.

Growth continued slow in Mississippi and progress varied greatly in Alabama, ranging from fair to deterioration. The week was cool, cloudy, and wet in Georgia, where growth and condition of cotton were poor, with deterioration in the northern portion, where plants were still small, yellow, and many dying; conditions were better in the South. Frequent, heavy rains were unfavorable in Florida and some cotton had been abandoned. The weather was somewhat more favorable in South Carolina, but the advance of cotton continued mostly unsatisfactory and backward because of previous wet weather. In North Carolina, conditions were mostly favorable; fields were clean, but plants rather small and late.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Planting of white potatoes progressed in late northern districts under favorable weather conditions. This crop showed improvement in Kentucky and Virginia, while fair to good growth was reported from West Virginia. The early planted grew well in the central Rocky Mountain States, but warmer weather was needed in some sections. Transplanting sweet potatoes made fairly good progress in the Southeastern States.

Gardens and truck crops improved in the Central and Northern States, although it was too dry in some sections, particularly from the Lake region eastward. All minor crops did well throughout the trans-Mississippi area, except where too dry in some west Gulf sections. Truck crops showed improvement also in most of the Southeast, though melons were unsatisfactory in Florida and tomatoes seriously damaged by heavy rains. Cool weather retarded the growth of beans in California and truck crops have made slow growth in the North Pacific States because of low temperatures.

Sugar beets made good growth in Colorado, though warmer weather was needed in the western portion; this crop was favorably affected in California, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. Setting tobacco was well advanced in western Kentucky and transplanting was mostly done in Tennessee, where the crop was getting a good start. Deficient moisture retarded tobacco setting in Virginia and rain was needed in eastern North Carolina. Sugar cane made good growth in the extreme lower Mississippi Valley but poor advance was reported from Georgia.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Pastures were reported as short and backward in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and as needing rain rather badly from the Lake region eastward. They needed rain also in the middle Atlantic coast area. Grass showed improvement in most Ohio Valley localities and was in good condition in the Southeast. There was a marked improvement in the condition of the range in the northern and central Great Plains, while increased moisture was very beneficial in the Northwestern States. In Texas, however, the condition of the range varied from fair to very good, depending on local rainfall, while it was drying up in southern New Mexico because of deficient moisture.

There was some further deterioration in the range in Arizona, but the absence of high temperatures was favorable for stock which held up very well. The summer range made but little growth in Utah, and rain was needed in southern Nevada, though conditions were better in the norther portion of the latter State. There was considerable delay in alfalfa cutting in the lower Great Plains. Some injury was done to that cut in Oklahoma, while much was spoiled by rain in Kansas. Alfalfa grew rapidly in the northern Great Plains States.

Fruit.—Fruit made good progress during the week in practically all sections of the country. Tree fruits set well generally in New York, but earlier frost damage has become apparent, while slight harm was done by frost during the week in some central plateau States. All fruits and nuts made satisfactory progress in California, and the picking of valencia oranges progressed satisfactorily in that State; lemons were setting heavily. Citrus made good growth and are blooming well in Florida, though it was too wet on some lowlands.

Week Warm in North; Cool in West.

Warmer weather prevailed at the first of the week in the Rocky Mountain districts, but it was cooler, with unseasonably low temperatures, in the far Northwestern States. Cool weather persisted throughout practically all of the week west of the Rocky Mountains, but considerably higher temperatures had set in over the far Northwest at its close. A temperature of 22° was reported at Modena, Utah, on June 1, the lowest of record at that station for so late in the season. East of the Rocky Mountains, the week opened with temperatures above normal in nearly all sections and relatively high readings continued throughout, although it was rather cool in the east Gulf districts. Maximum temperatures of 90°, or more, were reported from some central-northern districts, while they were from 90 to 96° in Maryland and Virginia and in portions of the surrounding States. The highest reported for the week was 102° at Abilene, Tex., on May 30. On the other hand, freezing was reported locally in the interior of the Northeastern States and over considerable areas of the far West.

Rainfall was rather widespread at the first of the week over the Northwestern States, the Southeast, and from the lower Missouri Valley northward. Thereafter it was mostly of a local character, except that it was general in the Northwest about the middle of the week and showers were frequent in much of the Southeast.

Chart 1, page 576, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged above normal in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the east Gulf and South Atlantic States and in some northeastern districts. From the Ohio, middle Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys northward the weekly means were considerably above normal, ranging from 6 to 13° higher than the seasonal average. In most of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida it was cooler than normal, the minus departures in some cases being as much as 4°. West of the Rocky Mountains it was unseasonably cool, the average temperature ranging from 7 to 11° below normal in the Plateau States and some northern Rocky Mountain districts.

Rainfall was rather heavy in much of the Northwest, including western South Dakota, northern Wyoming, eastern Washington, and practically all of Idaho. It was again heavy also in the central Plains districts, particularly in western Kansas, where from 2 to nearly 3 inches of precipitation were reported, while Oklahoma and much of Texas had substantial to rather heavy rainfall. The weekly totals were large likewise in much of the more southeastern States, particularly in Florida and along the Georgia coast; Miami, Fla., reported 4.5 inches of rainfall for the week. Elsewhere precipitation was generally light to moderate, except for some heavy falls in the lower Missouri Valley No rain fell over a large area of the Southwest, and many localities of the Ohio Valley States and lower lake region received little or none.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina, South America.

After three weeks of subnormal temperatures over the principal wheat producing area of Argentina, there was a rather marked reaction to warmer weather during the week ending June 4, as shown in the table on this page. The weekly mean temperature for the northern section of this area averaged 8° above normal, or 11° higher than for the preceding week, while in the southern section the plus departures from the normal averaged 5°, which was 8° warmer than for the preceding week. No rain was reported from either section of the area, making the fourth consecutive week with little or no rainfall.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week May 30–June 5, 1923.

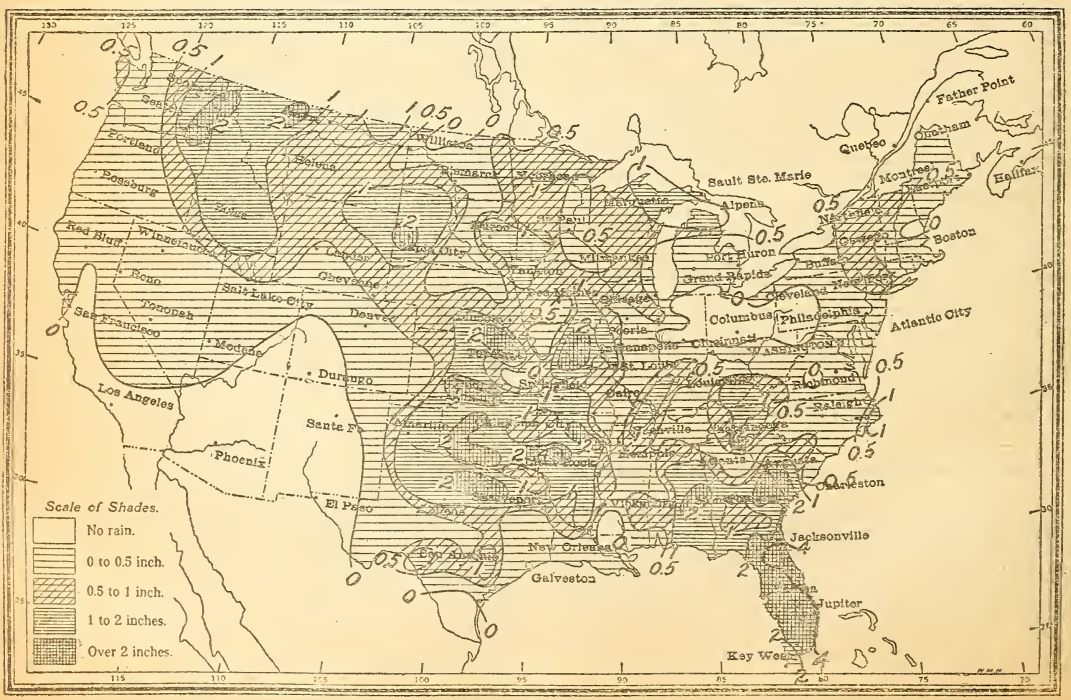
Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	62	+3	0.1	−0.8
Burlington	60	0	0.5	−0.2
Northfield	58	−1	0.7	0
Concord	64	+5	0	−0.8
Boston	66	+3	T.	−0.7
New Haven	66	+3	0.3	−0.5
Albany	66	+1	0.2	−0.7
Binghamton	66	+3	0.6	−0.2
New York	70	+4	0.7	0
Scranton	68	+4	1.2	+0.2
Harrisburg	72	+5	0.4	−0.5
Philadelphia	72	+4	0.1	−0.6
Trenton	72	+6	0.3	−0.5
Baltimore	74	+5	0.3	−0.5
Washington	74	+5	0.3	−0.6
Norfolk	74	+3	T.	−1.2
Richmond	74	+2	T.	−0.9
Lynchburg	74	+2	0	−0.8
Wytheville	68	+2	0.7	−0.2
Asheville	68	+2	1.2	+0.2
Charlotte	74	+1	T.	−1.0
Raleigh	74	+2	0	−1.1
Wilmington	72	−3	0.1	−1.0
Charleston	74	−3	0.3	−0.6
Columbia, S. C.	74	−2	0.8	−0.3
Augusta	74	−2	2.6	+1.7
Atlanta	72	−2	0.4	−0.6
Macon	74	−1	1.0	+0.1
Savannah	74	−3	3.0	+2.0
Thomasville	74	−4	0.8	−0.2
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	74	−4	2.7	+1.7
Miami	76	−4	4.5	+2.9
Key West	80	−1	1.5	+0.7
Tampa	76	−3	2.9	+1.1
Pensacola	76	−1	1.6	+0.7
Mobile	78	0	0.3	−0.9
Montgomery	74	−4	2.3	+1.3
Anniston	74	+2	1.7	+0.7
Birmingham	74	−2	1.6	+0.6
Meridian	74	−1	0.6	−0.6
Vicksburg	78	+1	0.2	−1.0
New Orleans	80	+1	0.3	−0.9
Shreveport	80	+3	1.1	+0.1
Little Rock	76	+1	1.1	−0.1
Fort Smith	76	+2	0.7	−0.5
Bentonville	74	+3	0.6	−0.8
Oklahoma	76	+3	1.6	+0.4
Abilene	80	+5	1.2	+0.3
Fort Worth	80	+3	2.5	+1.6
Dallas	80	.....	3.6	.....
Palestine	80	+4	0.1	−1.0
Taylor	80	+2	1.2	+0.3
Houston	82	.....	0.2	.....
Galveston	80	+2	0.2	−0.8
Corpus Christi	82	+3	T.	−0.5
San Antonio	82	+4	0.6	−0.1
Del Rio	80	−1	1.3	+0.7
Ohio Valley and Tennessee				
Memphis	78	+3	T.	−1.2
Nashville	74	+1	0.1	−1.0
Chattanooga	72	−1	0.3	−0.9
Knoxville	74	+2	0.6	−0.4
Lexington	76	+6	T.	−0.8
Louisville	76	+4	0.9	−0.2
Evansville	76	+4	1.0	−0.1
Indianapolis	74	+6	0	−1.3
Cincinnati	74	+6	T.	−1.0
Columbus	76	+8	0	−0.7
Parkersburg	76	+8	0.4	−0.5
Elkins	70	+6	T.	−1.1
Pittsburgh	76	+8	0	−0.9
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	74	+11	0.2	−0.8
La Crosse	74	+9	0.5	−0.4
Madison	72	+9	1.0	0
Charles City	72	+7	0.5	−0.7
Dubuque	74	+8	0.7	−0.5
Davenport	74	+7	0.4	−0.8
Des Moines	74	+7	0.4	−0.8
Keokuk	74	+5	1.6	+0.5
Peoria	74	+7	0.4	−0.6
Terre Haute	74	.....	0.1	.....
Springfield, Ill.	74	+5	0.3	−0.8
Hannibal	74	+5	1.9	9+0.
St. Louis	76	+4	1.7	+0.7
Cairo	76	+3	T.	−1.0
Lake Region.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Canton	62	0	0.9	+0.1
Syracuse	66	+3	0.7	−0.2
Oswego	60	−1	0.2	−0.6
Buffalo	64	+4	0.3	−0.4
Erie	70	+7	0	−1.0
Cleveland	72	+8	T	−1.0
Toledo	72	+7	T.	−0.9
Detroit	72	+8	T.	−1.1
Saginaw	70	+8	0.2	−0.6
Alpena	62	+6	1.3	+0.5
Grand Rapids	74	+9	T.	−0.7
Chicago	72	+8	T.	−0.9
Fort Wayne	72	.....	0	.....
Milwaukee	68	+8	0.2	−0.7
Green Bay	70	+9	0.8	−0.2
Escanaba	62	+6	1.5	+0.7
Ludington	64	.....	T.	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	64	+10	0.9	0
Marquette	60	+5	1.1	+0.2
Duluth	58	+5	0.1	−0.9
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	72	+3	1.7	+0.1
Columbia, Mo.	74	+3	2.3	+1.2
Kansas City	76	+6	0.4	−0.7
St. Joseph	76	.....	0.3	.....
Topeka	74	+4	2.3	+1.1
Wichita	74	+3	1.3	+0.2
Dodge City	70	+1	2.7	+1.9
Concordia	72	+3	2.0	+0.8
North Platte	70	+6	0.5	−0.3
Lincoln	72	+4	3.4	+2.3
Sioux City	74	+8	1.3	+0.2
Valentine	70	+8	0.2	−0.6
Rapid City	66	+6	3.3	+2.4
Pierre	70	+6	T.	−0.7
Huron	72	+10	1.0	+0.3
Moorhead	74	+13	0.6	−0.2
Devils Lake	70	+11	0.4	−0.2
Bismarck	70	+10	0.1	−0.9
Williston	64	+5	2.4	+1.5
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	66	+4	0.9	+0.3
Havre	60	+2	0.7	+0.1
Kalispell	46	−9	1.4	+1.0
Helena	52	−4	0.6	+0.1
Sheridan	60	+4	1.2	.....
Lander	56	−1	0.1	−0.6
Cheyenne	58	+2	0.5	−0.1
Denver	64	+2	0.1	−0.6
Pueblo	68	+3	T.	−0.5
Amarillo	74	+5	1.7	+0.8
El Paso	78	+1	0	−0.1
Roswell	74	0	0	−0.4
Sante Fe	62	+1	0	−0.3
Phoenix	76	−4	0	−T.
Yuma	76	−5	0	0
Tonopah	52	−7	T.	−0.2
Modena	52	−7	0.1	0
Salt Lake City	56	−7	0.5	+0.2
Reno	52	−6	T.	−0.1
Winnemucca	48	−10	0.4	+0.2
Pocatello	52	−8	1.0	+0.4
Boise	52	−9	1.3	+1.0
Lewiston	56	−9	1.2	+0.8
Baker	48	−7	0.5	+0.1
Walla Walla	54	−11	2.3	+1.9
Spokane	52	−7	2.0	+1.6
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	50	−2	0.6	−0.2
Seattle	54	−4	0.2	−0.3
North Head	52	−1	0.5	+0.1
Portland, Oreg.	56	−4	0.1	−0.3
Roseburg	56	−4	0.4	0
Eureka	52	−2	0.1	−0.3
Red Bluff	64	−7	0.2	0
Sacramento	62	−5	0	−0.1
San Francisco	56	−2	T.	−0.1
Fresno	64	−8	T.	−0.1
San Luis Obispo	54	−5	0	−0.1
Los Angeles	60	−4	0	−T.
San Diego	60	−2	0	−T.
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Northern wheat area	61	+8	0	−0.3
Southern wheat area	54	+5	0	−0.2

T. indicates trace.

[1] For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., June 5, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., June 5, 1923.



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